

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-168

CONTENTS

31 August 1987

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Inspects Soviet Exercises	1
Five Blasts for 'Economic Purposes'	1
Disarmament Conference Session Ends	1
TASS Reviews Activity	1
Nazarkin Views Results	2
Bogachev Analyzes Geneva Talks	2
Bogachev on U.S. Opposing Test Ban	3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Joint Military Exercises Announced	5
Pact Leaders Briefed on Arms Talks	5
Bloc Journal Editors Meet in Moscow	5
Received by Demichev [PRAVDA 27 Aug]	5
Razumovskiy Briefs Guests [PRAVDA 28 Aug]	5
Meetings To Continue	5
CEMA Computer Ties Benefit Cuba	6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Reagan Los Angeles Speech Viewed	7
PRAVDA Sees 'Targets' [29 Aug]	7
IZVESTIYA Comments [31 Aug]	8
Kornilov Sees 'Attacks'	10
IZVESTIYA Eyes Chautauqua [26 Aug]	11

China

Rogachev on PRC Ties, Talks	
PRC Head on Superpower Dialogue	12
NPC Delegates End Georgia Visit	14
Program Notes Parliament Ties	14

Southeast Asia & Pacific

TASS Reports Philippine Turmoil	15
Situation 'Tense' 28 Aug	15
Rebel Leader Flees	15
Troops Regain Control	15
Mutiny 'Crushed' 29 Aug	15
Filipinos To Probe CIA in Revolt	16
KPRP Assesses Heng Samrin Trip [PRAVDA 26 Aug]	16
U.S. 'Imposed' Policy on Palau	16

Near East & South Asia

U.S. Naval Buildup in Gulf Viewed	17
Iran Approves Parts of UN Resolution	17
Libyan Troops Take Control of Aozou	17
U.S. Bases Under Construction in Israel	17

Sub-Saharan Africa

More on Visit of Mozambique's Chipande	17
Visits Tbilisi [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Aug]	17
Talks, Activities Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Aug]	18

West Europe

Kohl's Pershing Statement Viewed	18
UK Sheltering Nazi Criminal Gecevicius	19
Greece Ends State of War With Albania	19
Belgium Plans To Send Ships to Gulf	19

Latin America & Caribbean

Successful Operation Against Contras	19
FPMR on Danger to Political Prisoners	20

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Government Discusses 1988 Plan, Budget [PRAVDA 27 Aug]	21
West Seen Behind Riga Demonstrations [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Aug]	22
'Doors Open' for Estonian 'Dissident'	26
Crimean Tatars Working Commission Meets	26
Official Comments on 'Tough' AIDS Law	26
Foreign Students To Have AIDS Test [AFP]	27
Tolkunov Departs for IPU Meeting	28

Economic

Aganbegyan Interviewed on Reform [Helsinki]	28
---	----

Agricultural

Media Report Developments for 27-28 Aug	28
---	----

Scientific

Launch of Cosmos-1873 Announced	29
Progress on 'Mir' Complex Updated	29
'Mir' Evacuation Rehearsed	30

U.S. Inspects Soviet Exercises

*LD290636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0600 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] Concerning an inspection on the territory of the Soviet Union in accordance with the Stockholm accords:

On 26 August, the United States made an inquiry of the USSR concerning an inspection on the territory of the Belorussian SSR in connection with the exercises of Soviet troops being held there, about which all participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe had been informed in July.

Guided by the document of the Stockholm conference and in the interest of strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent, this inquiry was considered as a matter of urgency and a positive response to it was given on 27 August.

On the morning of 28 August, a U.S. inspection group consisting of four people arrived and commenced an inspection in the region indicated in the inquiry.

All other states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been informed of the USSR's reply to the United States's inquiry.

Five Blasts for 'Economic Purposes'

*LD262114 Moscow World Service in English
1100 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] The Soviet Union has conducted five underground nuclear explosions of small yield for economic purposes since last April. Announcing this, the minister for the oil industry, Vasily Dinkov, said the explosions were aimed at making oil extraction more efficient in deposits situated close to each other. The experiments were carried out in thinly populated areas of the Ural mountains and Siberia with strict observance of environmental protection. Test wells were covered with concrete and checked many times for air tightness.

Disarmament Conference Session Ends

TASS Reviews Activity

*LD282100 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT
28 Aug 87*

[Text] Geneva August 28 TASS — The session of the disarmament conference of 1987 has closed in the Palace of Nations today. At their last plenary meeting the participants endorsed the concluding report, which is to be sent to the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session.

The latest session of the conference has been most seriously influenced by the fresh foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states put forward practically on all items on the agenda of that multilateral body, whose objective is to attend to disarmament talks. The policy of the socialist nations, which is reflected, in particular, in the communique of the

meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin is an expression of new approaches to security in this nuclear space age.

Reliable security for all states, peaceful conditions for their development can be ensured only through disarmament. The latter is, in its turn, unthinkable without intensifying the activity of the mechanism of the talks in that field, which has taken shape, in the first place, [at] the disarmament conference. This was pointed out in the speeches by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. This was also stressed by President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina and representatives of other countries.

A ban on nuclear weapons tests would be a big measure directed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race. The socialist countries tabled the document jointly prepared by them on basic provisions of the treaty on the complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests in order to stimulate an immediate start of talks at the disarmament conference. They also took into account the existing prerequisites in order to start developing a system of control over the non-conduct of nuclear explosions. The proposal on setting up a special expert group, which would be charged with preparation of science-based recommendations on the structure and functions of a control system for any possible agreement on non-conduct of nuclear blasts, was put forward in the statement by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on August 6, this year. The conference has accumulated a considerable store of ideas and proposals which could serve as a quite good basis for specific talks on preventing the escalation of the arms race into outer space. Being a convinced advocate of effective international control over the observance of agreements in the field of limitation of arms race and of disarmament, the Soviet Union believes that a particularly important role will be played by control in preventing the arms race in outer space. This is precisely the aim of the USSR's proposal that the possibility be examined of creating a system of international control for preventing the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space that would provide for the establishment of an international inspectorate. This proposal was met by the delegations at the conference with much interest.

The USSR and the other socialist countries confirm in deed their preparedness to complete as soon as possible the drafting of an international convention to ban chemical weapons, to destroy the existing stocks and the industrial basis for their production. Talks on that issue are the most active part in the work of the conference. The USSR's fresh proposals, particularly, its initiative on the need of legally sealing the principle of mandatory inspections at request without the right of denying such inspections, has been added proof of the political will of the socialist states to speed up the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Indisputably, the speediest

completion of work on a convention prohibiting chemical weapons calls for a maximum intensive use of the new opportunities opening to the conference.

The qualitative change in the stand of the Soviet Union and the socialist states on the issue of control and verification has actually deprived the opponents of disarmament of their favourite weapon, which is a traditional pretext for frustrating the efforts aimed at limiting the arms race, accusing the socialist states of "closeness" and the reluctance to ensure the verification of observance of the agreements.

The constructive policy of most of the delegation, i.e. the socialist, neutral and nonaligned states and China, which advocated that the conference should use its great potential of a multilateral body for negotiations in the field of disarmament and start new practical talks, was opposed by the tough line of the Western countries with the USA at their head which used the rules of procedure and consensus for undermining the productive efforts by the majority.

The question of perfecting the mechanism of the disarmament conference remains a topical one. The socialist countries consider it necessary to create conditions for resolutely accelerating its work, making it more business-like and purposeful. They advocated that in perspective the conference should become a permanent universal body of the disarmament talks.

Summing up the results of the session of 1987 one cannot help noting that the results achieved by the disarmament conference are yet a far cry from the hopes which the international community places on the sole multilateral body for talks on disarmament. The significance and role of the conference are determined today as never in the past by the most urgent problems of the present, and it is only by carrying out its mission, gaining authority through practical deeds that the conference will live up to the scale and importance of the tasks facing it.

Nazarkin Views Results

LD281706 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva August 28 TASS — A session of the Conference on Disarmament ended in the Palace of Nations here today. At the concluding plenary meeting today its participants confirmed the summing-up report which will be submitted to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The work of this session of the Conference on Disarmament was seriously influenced by the new foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states which concerned virtually all the items on the agenda of this multilateral forum called upon to engage in talks in the field of disarmament.

In the course of the session the delegations of socialist countries called for the speediest commencement within the format of the conference of multilateral talks on

ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, for working out a comprehensive stage-by-stage programme of the total elimination of nuclear arms in the whole world with an agreed-upon time framework for each stage.

"Summing up the results of the 1987 session", the head of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Nazarkin said, "one cannot but note that the results achieved by the Conference on Disarmament are yet far from the hopes that the international community is pinning on this unique body for disarmament talks. The importance and role of the conference are determined today as never in the past by the most pressing problems of our time. It is only by fulfilling the mission entrusted to it and asserting itself by practical deeds that the conference will accord with the scope and magnitude of the tasks facing it".

Bogachev Analyzes Geneva Talks

LD281325 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The Reagan administration has instructed the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to drop a number of its previous demands for verification procedures to check compliance with the emergent agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The United States' departure from some of its previous positions on verification could be assessed as a step in the right direction.

There are grounds to believe, however, that the ultimate aim is to take out of control the U.S. military bases on the territory of other countries associated with medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The question is: Will the change in the U.S. stand with regard to verification pose new difficulties at the talks?

It is noteworthy that the decision to soften the verification measures was taken by Washington after the Soviet Union announced its decision to press for the toughest system of verification, including on-site inspection without the right of refusal.

Western analysts observe that the legend of the United States' "unflinching commitment" to the idea of "comprehensive, fast and effective on-site verification" has been finally evaporated.

The Washington Post quoted an unnamed American official as saying that the U.S. departure from the previous verification proposals would give the Soviets moral superiority.

For many decades, Washington wore the guise of principled advocate of the toughest measures to verify compliance with any agreements with the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction of arms.

The problem of "on-site inspection at any time and in any place" was a pet idea of American diplomats. The verification issue at one point became a tool in attaining questionable objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

Under the pretext of "insufficient verifiability" the Reagan administration refused to ratify the 1974 treaty limiting the yield of nuclear tests and the 1976 agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Under the same pretext Washington thwarted the completion of the talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing and undermined prospects for achieving an agreement on chemical weapons.

Washington refused to join the 18-month-long Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts, explaining the continuation of the American test programme by the need for reliable and effective on-site verification.

An official spokesman for the U.S. Administration disclosed that the decision to drop the previous American demands for "unlimited verification" was due to Washington's unwillingness to let Soviet observers visit closed areas in the U.S. on the basis of reciprocity.

Behind the decision was the U.S. intelligence community comprising the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the American National Security Agency.

Various groups within the American Administration are now trading charges. CIA top executives blame the conservatives for the embarrassing situation. The conservatives, they claim, "enticed" the Reagan administration into backing the demands for comprehensive inspection in the belief that the Soviet Union would never accept them.

This is yet another time when Washington politicians have got into a mess.

Bogachev on U.S. Opposing Test Ban

LD261055 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT
26 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS — Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In the wide range of possible measures to curb the arms race a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests undoubtedly could become the simplest, easily verifiable and at the same time exceptionally effective step.

Nuclear tests are an obligatory component of any project to create new or perfect old systems of weapons of mass destruction. Without tests the existing weapon systems would start becoming obsolete. A ban on explosions would create an obstacle for the development of new nuclear weapon systems and genuinely start the process of turning nuclear weapons into piles of useless junk.

The existing means of detecting nuclear explosions and the existing methods of distinguishing them from seismic phenomena ensure reliable verification of observance of agreements. A universal ban on explosions,

while not inflicting damage to the security of any individual country, would strengthen the regime of nuclear non-proliferation and promote military-political stability in the whole world.

Apart from everything else, the attainment of agreement on stopping nuclear explosions would have immense political and moral importance and serve as an encouraging example for the concerted actions of states with different socio-economic systems in the interests of strengthening the security of all nations.

It is only the political will of the leaders of the great powers that is needed for banning nuclear tests. The attitude of political leaders and governments to the problem of nuclear explosions is actually an objective test of political maturity.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its readiness for any forms of talks and for any variant of an accord just that this would lead to an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear explosions. [sentence as received] The USSR observed its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than eighteen months. The Soviet Government is making tireless efforts to put the solution of the problem of nuclear tests into motion.

But the reaction of Washington's official representatives to the major Soviet initiatives allows for the conclusion that the present United States Administration is not interested either in a moratorium on nuclear tests, or in an international system of verifying its observance, or in a resumption of the full-scale talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests that were suspended by the United States in 1980.

The fact remains: During the past seven years the United States has not made even the slightest movement towards a positive solution of the question of stopping nuclear weapon tests. Moreover, Washington is constantly making its position on the problems of nuclear tests more rigorous.

The Soviet Union, displaying realism and desire to find at long last a solution to the problem of nuclear explosions, submitted in Geneva a plan of gradually approaching full-scale talks on banning tests. The Soviet side proposed that the Congress of the United States and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopt a law on limiting the yield of nuclear test explosions to one kiloton and reducing the number of such explosions to the minimum.

The Soviet initiative was received with full understanding by broad sections of the American public. As is known, decisions analogous to the Soviet proposals were adopted in the United States Congress. But the desire to continue nuclear tests at all cost prevailed in the White House. The American Administration has failed to produce any coherent reply to the Soviet proposal on a stage-by-stage advance to terminating nuclear explosions.

The world has entered a period of crucial decisions. By its actions the Soviet Union wants to bolster the hopes of the peoples that the present dangerous development of events in the world can be reversed. Instead of spending the next ten-fifteen years on the creation of new systems of weapons of mass annihilation we should jointly tackle

the reduction of nuclear arsenals and in the long run achieve their total liquidation.

Agreement on the total ending of nuclear explosions could become a very important step along the road to solving this historic task.

Joint Military Exercises Announced

LD272129 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin August 27 TASS — A regular joint army exercise of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany and the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic will take place on September 6 through 12 in the area of Ludwigsfelde, Wittenberg, Cottbus and Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt-Guben, the ADN news agency reported.

Up to 14,000 servicemen of the fraternal armies will take part.

In accordance with the year's plan of military activities in 1987, all states signatories of the Helsinki Final Act have been informed of the upcoming exercise.

Pact Leaders Briefed on Arms Talks

LD281516 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1456 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 28 (TASS) — Today in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks with the United States on nuclear and space weapons, has met heads of the diplomatic missions of the Warsaw Pact states. They have been given detailed information about the state of affairs at the talks in Geneva.

An exchange of views has taken place on implementing provisions of the document of the Stockholm conference on measures for strengthening trust, security, and disarmament in Europe.

Bloc Journal Editors Meet in Moscow

Received by Demichev

PM271522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 26 August P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin the participants in a meeting taking place in Moscow of chief editors of journals and other publications of the socialist countries covering the activity of organs of state power and management. Taking part in the warm, friendly talk were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

P.N. Demichev briefed the journalists in detail on the Soviet Union's implementation of plans to accelerate socioeconomic development and on the restructuring of all spheres of social life.

It was noted that the further democratization of our society is a decisive condition of the restructuring. Through the consistent development of the democratic

forms inherent in socialism the party seeks to involve the masses of millions of working people in the process of radical transformations and interest them in their implementation.

Administrative, decree methods of management, which generated social passivity and indifference in the country, are becoming a thing of the past. Radical reforms of economic management on the basis of economic accountability and self-management, cadre certification and appointment of leaders by election, and the nationwide discussion of important questions of state life are becoming a reality.

P.N. Demichev stressed that the task put forward by V.I. Lenin for the party press — to be a collective propagandist, agitator and organizer of the masses, and instrument of socialist building — is highly relevant today.

The journalists inquired in detail into the successes and difficulties in the course of the restructuring and stressed that the Soviet Union's experience is being used widely in the practice of socialist building in the fraternal countries.

Razumovskiy Briefs Guests

PM291735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held 27 August between CPSU Central Committee Secretary G.P. Razumovskiy and the chief editors of socialist countries' journals and other publications dealing with the activity of organs of state power and management, who are visiting Moscow.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR were familiarized with the progress of the restructuring that has been launched in the Soviet Union and the CPSU's activity aimed at further developing the democratic forms characteristic of socialism, expanding self-management, and enhancing the role and activating all institutes and elements of Soviet society's political system.

Meetings To Continue

LD271826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1000 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] A meeting of editors-in-chief of magazines and other publications that cover the work of organs of state power and administration from the socialist countries was held in Moscow on 25-27 August. They discussed the most topical issues of the work of the related publications and mapped out ways for development of business cooperation and friendly contacts between editorial offices. It has been decided to make these meetings traditional and hold them in different socialist countries in turn.

The participants in the meeting were received by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Razumovskiy; and by Comrade Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CEMA Computer Ties Benefit Cuba

PA291610 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] As a result of the fruitful cooperation with the USSR and other brother socialist countries, Cuba currently has the scientific expertise and labor force to manufacture its own computers. The isle of freedom exports this equipment to CEMA member-states.

We have asked Lazaro Perez Porta of the foreign trade company Cuba Electronica which has a branch in Moscow, to comment on the supply of this equipment:

[Begin recording] Within the framework of CEMA integration and specialization, Cuba has been assigned the task of specializing in computer equipment, such as keyboards and displays [preceding word in English]. Since 1983, Cuba has begun taking first steps toward exporting this equipment. We already have exported some models to the USSR, and have exported large quantities of certain electronic components — primarily semiconductors — to the GDR, Bulgaria, and Poland.

We believe that resulting from this integration plan and the socialist countries' cooperation in this field — in which we are active participants — the Cuban electronic industry will become another sector of our country that will help meet our country's export needs. This cooperation will also permit other socialist consumers to use these products.

We are planning to develop other computer equipment, such as the so-called commutators that allow simultaneous linkage of several microcomputers to perform different functions to be used in such fields as economics and business administration.

We also produce and export equipment known as universal [words indistinct], which is new equipment completely assembled in Cuba. This equipment simplifies measurement by combining the functions of several measurement devices into one component. This equipment has been well received by technical service specialists and is currently used by our technical service brigade in computer equipment, called [words indistinct].

We are also planning to develop computer keyboards. We are developing the (SID 0150 and SID 0240) models, which use advanced technology. We expect to have a considerable increase in the amount of exports of these keyboards in particular.

Cuba's electronic industry is presently being updated and restructured. We are making large investments in the eastern section of Havana, where, in the near future, the enterprise Computer Technical Devices will be located. This company's main product will be high-technology displays, keyboards, [words indistinct], and other equipment that will be manufactured at the Central Institute for Digital Research. Cooperation in electronics and computer science is important for Cuba as a CEMA member, because this technical field will undoubtedly become the fundamental tool in our society and in our business sector. Therefore, for our economy to develop we need automation and computer technology.

We are making all necessary efforts to strengthen this integration with socialist countries. The support we receive from socialist countries within the CEMA network has allowed us to expedite our country's technological development.

Cuba stands to benefit economically from this opportunity to increase its exports. We believe that current integration of CEMA countries and the cooperation Cuba is receiving from them, the Cuban electronic industry will become an important source for exports. [end recording]

United States & Canada

Reagan Los Angeles Speech Viewed

PRAVDA Sees 'Targets'

PM291259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87
First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "An Example of Old Thinking"]

[Text] President Reagan's speech in Los Angeles on 26 August was billed in advance by the White House as a landmark review of East-West relations — their postwar history, their present state, and their future prospects. It seems to me, however, that this speech could have been much more accurately defined as an example of old thinking. Even when the orator deliberates on the ethical and moral aspects of politics, or on terms like freedom and democracy, his words invariably reveal great-power egoism, desire to impose one's own system on others, and intolerance of any other way of life.

Reagan digresses into history to groundlessly dub the USSR the culprit of the "cold war." It is noteworthy that, recalling Yalta, he cites not his compatriot Roosevelt but Churchill who, during the very first years of Soviet power, issued a call to "strangle communism in its cradle." Looking back on the postwar period, the President declares: "For 8 American administrations and 20 Congresses the basis of America's foreign policy principles held firm: opposition to totalitarianism, the advocacy of democratic reform and human rights, and the promotion of worldwide prosperity and freedom, all on the foundation of a strong defense and resolute commitment to allies and friends."

It is well known that the word "totalitarianism" is used in the White House as a synonym not only of communism but of progress in general, of any forms of political and social renewal in the world that U.S. monopolies find unsuitable. Moreover, hostility to the new is aggravated by stubborn commitment to old and long-obsolete dogmas. It is useless to seek among the principles of U.S. foreign policy enumerated by the President any shoots of modern thinking or any response to the imperatives of the nuclear age, to the concept of a diverse but integral and interdependent world where genuine security can only be universal. There is not even a mention of the word "disarmament" in this formulation.

Only when speaking of his administration's objectives did Reagan touch on this subject, in a highly peculiar fashion. "We sought," he says, "more than a shaky world peace atop the volcano of potential nuclear destruction; we sought something beyond accepted spheres of influence and tense stand-offs between the totalitarian and democratic worlds. In short, we sought ways to dispel rather than live with the two great darkening clouds of the postwar era: The danger of nuclear holocaust and the expansion of totalitarian rule."

To dispel the first of these "clouds," the U.S. Administration, Reagan claims, first proposed to switch from arms control to the reduction of nuclear arsenals and

then did "something even more revolutionary to end nuclear fear" — it set about the SDI program.

This list is, bluntly, none too long and highly dubious. It is simply frivolous to depict the United States as the initiator of reductions of nuclear arsenals. It was, after all, the Soviet Union that proposed way back in 1946 the signing of an international convention whose parties would give three pledges: not to use atomic weapons under any circumstances, to ban their production, and to destroy their stockpiles within 3 months. Moscow's initiative created an opportunity to halt the nuclear race in the embryonic stage, but it was turned down by Washington. The present U.S. Administration has offered no better treatment to the Soviet plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The prospect of a nuclear-free world that took shape in Reykjavik was blocked by Washington's commitment to the "Star Wars" program, even though transferring the arms race into space will not diminish but sharply increase the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

In a word, in the disarmament field the U.S. ruling circles clearly do not shine. The President uses his favorite aphorism as a fig leaf to cover this unseemly nakedness. Nations, he says, do not disagree because they are armed; they are armed because they disagree on very important matters of human life and liberty. The hidden meaning of this dictum is full of great-power cynicism. It is useless, they say, to seek accords with the Soviet Union on disarmament problems until it changes its domestic and foreign policy according to Washington's formulas.

In Los Angeles, Reagan recalled his speech to the British Parliament in 1982, when he called for a "crusade for freedom." "While we acknowledge the interesting changes in the Soviet Union, we know, too, that any Western standard for democracy is still a very distant one for the Soviets," the U.S. President states.

Indeed, we have our own standards, our own ideas of freedom, democracy, and human rights. We too could say: we will not accept the zero option on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles until the number of unemployed in the United States is reduced to zero; or that we will not agree to reduce strategic arms until all political prisoners in the United States are released, including L. Peltier; or that Moscow will not trust Washington until workers at U.S. corporations start electing their directors by secret ballot. All this would accord with our convictions, our ideas on democracy and human rights. However, we are not making these preliminary conditions for an agreement.

But when the head of an administration that has not yet finished scrambling out of the "Irangate" quagmire tells other people that "real democracy means the rule of law for the leaders as well as the people," it sounds like a sarcastic remark aimed at themselves. Against the background of the recent scandals over "covert operations" by the National Security Council, it is hard to regard

without irony the call for a "departure from the habits of secrecy that have so long applied to Soviet military affairs."

The head of the U.S. Administration claims that "while talking about reforms at home, the Soviet Union has stepped up its efforts to impose its system on others." This reproach is clearly aimed at the wrong target. Who but the United States openly seeks social revanche on a global scale. This is embodied in the policy of neoglobalism, adherence to which the U.S. President once again reaffirmed in Los Angeles.

"We could not be content any more with accepted spheres of influence, a world only half-free. That is why we sought to advance the cause of personal freedom wherever opportunities existed to do so," he declares. "In regional conflicts, for example, we elaborated a new policy of helping democratic insurgents." Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Angola, which are mentioned in the speech, are fairly eloquent examples of the imperialist export of counterrevolution, although the full list should include dozens of countries, from Vietnam to Grenada.

Why was it necessary at this precise time to build a bridge from the Truman Doctrine to the Reagan Doctrine, to link the problem of East-West relations and Soviet-U.S. relations to the policy of neoglobalism and to lectures and demands on how the socialist countries should conduct their domestic and foreign affairs? Was it perhaps to encourage not only the U.S. public, but the international public to forget the stain of "Irangate"? Or to obtain new appropriations for the contras? Or to conceal the lack of new political thinking in Washington?

The Los Angeles speech clearly has many targets. It is not impossible that between the lines of this speech the idea of linkage is seeping through: If Moscow wants to reach agreement with Washington on reducing nuclear arsenals, it must take a different stance on regional affairs. These hopes are just as futile as the attempts to preach to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. President's speech in Los Angeles creates a painful impression. It is basically confrontational. It is based not on the quest for mutually acceptable agreements, but on the desire to impose your own will on others and the reluctance to perceive a changed world that has for the first time come up against the task of ensuring the survival not of some specific country, but of all mankind.

History will decide which social system is better. Instead of fruitless arguments on this subject, life urgently requires normal, civilized East-West relations and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

It is worrying that every time favorable preconditions arise for an important Soviet-American accord, Washington starts ostentatiously whipping up distrust and hostility. True, some foreign observers claim that the Los Angeles speech is designed mainly for domestic consumption to placate the "hawks" and show the people a

strong, decisive President. But even if that is so, the remarks by the head of the U.S. Administration by no means help to improve the political climate — either in the international arena in general, or in relations between our states in particular.

IZVESTIYA Comments

PM301706 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Rhetoric and Politics"]

[Text] Last week President Reagan interrupted his vacation at his California ranch to go to Los Angeles for 3 days. There he delivered a television speech on American-Soviet relations and met with the "directorates" of the Nicaraguan contras. Both these things were publicized in advance, and it must be said that they are very much alike.

Take the contras, to begin with. Even before, Reagan had not neglected them in terms of attention and patronage. However, he has been particularly encouraging since 7 August, when five Central American presidents signed a plan in Guatemala for an end to hostilities and a political settlement of conflicts in the region. Among the five is Nicaraguan President Ortega. Now Reagan is giving the contras every possible reassurance, assuring them that despite the Guatemala plan, U.S. aid to the rebels will continue and the overthrow of the Sandinist government will remain his administration's cherished goal. To this end, the U.S. President called on the "democratic rebels," roughly as a master calls on his servants, to declare that their struggle will continue until victory. Or rather, until the end of his term in the White House, since neither the American people nor the U.S. Congress, for the most part, shares the interventionist zeal of the ultraconservatives.

Now for the Los Angeles speech on the subject of American-Soviet relations. It includes much typical Reagan rhetoric about the struggle between democracy and totalitarianism. Not for nothing did the speaker recall his speech in the British Parliament in summer 1982, when he called for a "crusade for freedom" — and against the Soviet Union.

At that time, 18 months after Reagan's installation in the White House, Soviet-American relations were at the stage of a profound freeze. Now they have thawed to some extent. Although the 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads are still targeted on the treaty on the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, one would like to think that it will be implemented. Various forms of contact between ourselves and Americans, at that time ruled out by the Reagan administration, have resumed, and at the public level have become more active. If the U.S. President's speech was addressed, as the ancient Romans used to say, to "the city and the world," then the city, in this case, meant Chautauqua,

the small town in New York where an unprecedented mass meeting of Americans and visiting Soviet people has just taken place. Official Washington gave its blessing to this meeting. A sign of changed times, apparently. But it sent in some of its own forces, so that they could make things tough for the Soviet participants. Reagan basically joined them from a distance, bringing into play the heavy artillery of presidential rhetoric.

So as for the city, that much is clear. But what world was the President addressing? In the narrow sense, the world of his ideological supporters, the American ultraconservatives. They are worried about the notes of realism in the Reagan administration's policy, and long for assurances concerning the purity of Reaganism where crusading anti-Sovietism is concerned. They received plenty of them. For instance: "The forces of freedom grow steadily in strength, and they put ever greater pressure on the forces of totalitarianism. The paths to peace with freedom are open if Moscow decides to stop imposing its self-styled revolutions."

But the President was also addressing another, wider world. This, in my opinion, is the more important motive for his speech. Whatever Reagan may say, it is clear now that his "crusade," whose aim is the political isolation of the Soviet Union, has not succeeded, especially in light of Soviet restructuring in domestic and foreign policy. The Soviet leadership's popularity has increased sharply in Western Europe and the United States, while that of the American leadership and Reagan personally has declined steeply. It has declined against the background of the successful Soviet disarmament initiatives and because of the "Iran-contras" scandal, which showed that the President, who is fond of glorifying American democracy, had at least permitted illegal actions by his subordinates (even if he did not participate in them himself).

What politician does not want to protect and strengthen his reputation, if only verbally. Reagan mobilized the reserves of the old rhetoric over democracy and totalitarianism. Personally, I am not at all surprised. Where rhetoric is concerned, the President is incorrigible, and it is naive to expect him to adapt to the new lexicon, the rudiments of the new political thinking. It is more important to see whether anything fresh appeared in the old collection of rhetoric. It seems something did. To appear more convincing, the President had to respond to what it is impossible to ignore.

The words are cautious and sound very strange on his lips. Nonetheless: "In the Soviet Union itself, we see movement toward more openness, possibly even progress toward respect for human rights and economic reform. All of these developments weigh on our minds; we ponder their meaning; we ask ourselves: Are we entering a truly new phase in East-West relations? Is far-reaching, enduring change in the postwar stand-off now possible?"

Legitimate questions, but alas, the U.S. President seeks the answers to them in the Soviet Union alone. Once,

extending the images of dance soirees to world politics, he observed that it takes two to tango, two partners, two sides. But in his speech the President asks nothing of himself, proposes no restructuring in his own policy. All his hopes, as well as his "fears and deep concerns," are apparently pinned on the Soviet Union. For instance: "While we acknowledge the interesting changes in the Soviet Union, we know, too, that any Western standard for democracy is still a very distant one for the Soviets." As if, in world politics, only twins can dance the tango.

In his own country Reagan has become known as a "reverse" Robin Hood — the valiant defender of the rich against the poor. He is convinced that the U.S. political system has reached the stage of perfection and needs no critical interpretation at all. By no means do all his compatriots agree. One old, rather tired example: Under American democracy something on the order of 40 percent of people who have the right to vote prefer not to use that right in the elections. Further evidence of freedom? No, these people have lost faith in the effectiveness of the system.

Unlike the U.S. President, Soviet people and Soviet leaders are self-critical. The state of our affairs is far from ideal, we are learning democracy and struggling against excessive bureaucracy, which stews in its own juice, forgetting that the sole function of the administrative apparatus is to serve the people.

Ultimately we are not averse to listening to criticism of us, we do not lay claim to infallibility.

But to listen to criticism from someone who admires the halo of his own infallibility even under a hail of accusations from his own congressmen concerning disregard for the law and the constitution? No, thank you. The U.S. President offers the world, the surrounding world, an ideological product that is not in demand even in his capital city of Washington. The validity of propaganda is measured against its intersections with practical policy. To reinforce the cardboard edifice of his own rhetoric, the crusader President thought up and enumerated some so-called "pointers" that, in his definition, show the way to a better relationship with the Soviet Union. In other words, we are offered tests of some kind that are supposed to provide evidence of the seriousness of Soviet intentions in Reagan's eyes. What are these tests?

SDI: The militarization of space is once again extolled as "a transition to defensive deterrence that threatens no one." The White House is breaking down an open door because the Soviet position is extremely clear — it is against taking the arms race into space, against the destabilization of the strategic correlation of forces at a time when an opportunity has appeared for the radical reduction of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons.

Afghanistan: Reagan recalls that he has called on the Soviet Union to set a date this year for rapid and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Demagoguery, nothing more than demagoguery. Once again he

is breaking down a door, but this time it is not open, but closed. By him. The Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw its soldiers from Afghanistan as soon as possible. But it is not allowed to do so, one may say, by the Americans, who supply arms to the dushmans and thereby undermine the chances of a speedy political settlement in the conditions of national reconciliation. Why should Washington, with its influence on the dushmans, not promote such a settlement and at the same time an end to the bloodshed and the withdrawal of the Soviet troops? The point, however, is that Washington needs the "Afghan question" unresolved.

The "Berlin wall:" Since June, after his visit to West Berlin, this is the U.S. President's favorite new hobby horse. He calls for the removal of the "Berlin wall," and also "self-determination in East Europe." Among others, this is perhaps the most graphic example of an attitude to the fundamental realities of European life that is intolerably frivolous for a statesman. The American President, carried away by demagoguery, denies another state the sovereign right to establish a suitable border regime on its borders and generally believes that all the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will rush into his arms as soon as an opportunity arises. Self-flattery and self-deception of the highest order.

In a word, the "pointers" put in place in Los Angeles are more likely to lead to the complication than to the improvement of Soviet-American relations. But I still have to mention and comment on the last of them. President Reagan appealed to the Soviet leadership to "show some glasnost in your military affairs." He said: "First, publish a valid budget of your military expenditures — just as we do. Second, reveal to the Soviet people and the world the size and composition of the Soviet Armed Forces. Third, open for debate in your Supreme Soviet the big issues of military policy and weapons — just as we do."

What can one say to that? First, let us imagine for a moment what would happen if Moscow were to dictate to the U.S. Congress what it should discuss and how. Second, the socialist countries published their military doctrine, for instance, in June of this year. But they have yet to receive an answer to their call for a comparison of the NATO and Warsaw Pact doctrines. Third, Washington has underestimated the speed of the "movement toward more openness" in the Soviet Union. The President was forestalled. The day before his speech, 25 August, speaking in New York at the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy set forth the Soviet position thus: "We favor the widening of glasnost and openness in relation to military activity, military doctrines, and military expenditure, including the question of comparing different countries' military budgets. It is our conviction that this question should be approached from the standpoint of

commitment to the speediest release of the resources that now go on nonproductive military expenditure. This work has already begun in the Soviet Union and will, of course, continue."

Thus, we are aware of the existence of this problem, and are extending the restructuring to the traditionally closed sphere of military information — in the spirit of the new thinking and of awareness of the new realities of an interconnected world. This process, as the Soviet spokesman explained, will take time, but we are prepared in the interests of peace and of dispelling distrust and suspicion to open up much that has hitherto been regarded as being among military secrets.

But here is a paradox, which also came to light last week. Despite the accord reached in Geneva at the talks on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, President Reagan, it is reported, gave instructions for the limitation of the number of facilities with monitoring "on demand," to which Soviet inspectors could be admitted. Yet originally it was the American side that insisted on the maximum accessibility of all facilities for such monitoring. It insisted, in the belief that the Soviet Union would not agree. But Moscow agreed. And Washington has gone back on it.

Thus the Soviet Union is opening up and the United States is becoming closed. Now even Washington officials speak of a "moral victory for the Russians." One of them, preferring not to give his name, told *The Washington Post*: "The fact that we are rushing feverishly from side to side is a manifestation of hysteria."

Did not this hysteria, this confusion, ultimately dictate the President's Los Angeles speech too? Confusion in the face of the prospects that are opening up for movement toward a stable peace and improved Soviet-American relations.

Kornilov Sees 'Attacks'

LD271543 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Speaking in Los Angeles, the President of the United States set his gaze upon the current restructuring drive in the Soviet Union. This fact in and of itself is not surprising — changes in the Soviet Union and a consistent affirmation of the principles of socialist democracy and wide-scale openness are in the focus of attention of world public opinion. Prominent political figures and the press in various countries note that the current process of democratization in the Soviet Union is solidifying the international positions and boosting the prestige of socialism. It is also noted that today the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is shaped to a greater extent than ever before by domestic policy, by the Soviet Union's interest in concentrating its efforts on a constructive work with the aim of making the country better.

As we see, the changes in the Soviet Union have drawn comments from Washington as well. But these are special, Washington-style, comments. If one looks through the transcript of the presidential speech in Los Angeles (but the same is true of his June speech in West Berlin, July speech at the center of Ukrainian nationalists in Washington and his recent radio address to the nation) one will easily see that he is obviously concerned over the Soviet restructuring drive and the boost in the international authority of the U.S.S.R. Ronald Reagan is using the transformations taking place in our country as a pretext to make verbal attacks on socialism, to determine at will, posing as a "universal arbiter" of sorts, what is good and what is bad for this sinful world of ours, to "demand" that the U.S.S.R., its allies and friends — no more no less — re-consider their foreign and domestic policies. At the same time it is specially emphasized that Moscow must "prove" that the current processes of democratization and glasnost are not mere "words".

Let us not go into the substance of the current changes in the U.S.S.R. now — they are sufficiently well-known. But there is one question which, reading the recent speeches by Ronald Reagan, one cannot fail to ask: Who and upon what grounds is assuming the role of a "herald of liberties", who is teaching other nations "lessons of democracy"? All this is being done by the head of the administration which is squandering more and more billions on the arms race and trying to project it to outer space, jeopardizing the fundamental right of every individual — the right to life. This is being done by the President under whom the ruling quarters of the U.S. have elevated force, dictat and terror to the status of state policy and are trying to establish regimes that would suit Washington everywhere, from Nicaragua and Grenada to Afghanistan, doing so with the help of bayonets and bombs.

Judging from Ronald Reagan's words, the U.S. is not the only "model" worthy of copying on the international scene. Another such model mentioned in his speech in Los Angeles — you will actually find it hard to believe, and yet it's a fact — is South Korea, the country that is virtually occupied by the U.S. military, the country where the authorities are engaged in a veritable war on their own people. Can it happen that in his next speech the U.S. President will say that other "models of democracy" are Pinochet's hitmen or South African racists, for they, like the South Korean rulers, are among Washington's friends? "Any Western standard for democracy is still a very distant one for the Soviets," President Reagan exclaimed during his speech in Los Angeles.

But what "Western standard", it is appropriate to ask, did Ronald Reagan call for adhering to? Perhaps he believes that such intrinsic components of the American way of life, as the existence of 8 million unemployed or three million homeless, is something to be copied? Or perhaps he meant another standard worthy of adhering to, such as the fact that, according to official U.S. statistics, 2 percent of the most affluent part of the population of the United States account for 15 percent of

all profits, 30 percent of all funds, 20 percent of property and 33 percent of private enterprises? Or the fact that the FBI keeps under watch virtually the entire adult population of the country, while the authorities are concerned with the drafting of Rex-84 project providing for the construction of a whole network of giant concentration camps for the "dissidents"?

Comparing the situation in the United States to the situation in Germany in the run-up to the advent of the Nazis to power, New York University Professor Leonard Peikoff, a prominent American scholar, wrote in his book "The Ominous Parallels: The End of Freedom America" that one of such ("parallels" justifying the comparison was that the United States was increasingly turning into a military and police state. Well, if a military and police regime is that "inspiring standard" which the U.S. President wanted to thrust on us then, let's put it straight, this standard is, to use President Reagan's words, a "very distant one" for the U.S.S.R. and socialism in general and they have no slightest intention of approaching it!

Commenting on the President's speech in Los Angeles, NBC television network said that there existed a tendency — as soon as relation with the Soviet Union began to improve Reagan usually delivered a tough speech to demonstrate that he was not yielding.

But to who or what, it is appropriate to ask, President Reagan is unwilling to yield? To common sense, hard facts, political realities? This seems to be a good guess.

Speaking in Los Angeles, President [as received] advocated "broad sunlit uplands" of freedom in words, but in actual fact steered the state ship of the U.S. toward the sandbank of outdated anti-communist dogmas, toward the reefs of confrontation.

IZVESTIYA Eyes Chautauqua

PM261143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondents A. Blinov and V. Mikheyev: "Similarities and Differences; Third Conference of U.S. and Soviet Public Continues Work"]

[Text] Chautauqua — "Well, they're the same as us," an American woman said excitedly, looking closely at the faces of the Soviet delegates who had come to Chautauqua. "We are very similar and that should be mentioned more often today," ophthalmic surgeon Edwin Eigner [name as published] from Ohio said in a talk with us. And so we got acquainted, we discovered common interests, and an atmosphere of goodwill formed. But the first working day of the meeting in Chautauqua was not and indeed could not be held entirely in a good-humored key. It was not only the stereotypes, which automatically started to operate, that prevented this...

Ironically quoting Mark Twain, who saw features of America in the architecture of Odessa, G. Guroff, a U.S. speaker at the plenary session, particularly emphasized

the dissimilarity of our two countries and societies. Clearly rejecting the very possibility that in the course of communication Russians and Americans will not only get to know each other better but in some respects will become more similar, he acted as a champion of the existing division between "us" and "them."

G. Guroff is not a private individual but deputy coordinator of the President's initiative in the field of Soviet-U.S. exchanges, a staffer of the USIA. His words reflected the reluctance (or unreadiness) of certain circles of the U.S. Administration to expand the boundaries of contacts between the public of the two countries and to help dispel the myth of the two peoples' virtual biological incompatibility.

Soviet historian V. Malkov, who spoke next on the same theme of "historical and psychological aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations," noted instances when common sense has prevailed over the contradictions dividing us.

Thus, despite the U.S. intervention in Soviet Russia, despite the 16 years of the United States' official nonrecognition of our state, despite the refusal to accede to the worldwide security system proposed by Moscow, we always drew a distinction between the course of the Chamberlain and Daladier cabinets and the Roosevelt government.

It was no accident that in his "I hate war" speech delivered right here in Chautauqua on 14 August 1935, President Roosevelt supported the idea of dialogue between all those who have sought to prevent war. The differences between the United States and the USSR would remain, the president realized, but they were not grounds for America telling the Soviet people what political system they should choose. The main thing at that moment, F. Roosevelt believed, was that our two states were linked by a common destiny.

A confrontationist style not only prevents mutual understanding but also carries the threat of a military catastrophe, V. Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted in his speech at the "roundtable" on "Soviet-U.S. relations from 1945 through the present day."

A very important requirement of common sense, V. Zhurkin stressed, is to eliminate the mentality of military confrontation, of the strong-arm approach to the solution of world problems, of the gamble on military might. The U.S. people's negative attitude toward nuclear conflict is known to us. You also hear many assurances of various kinds from officials in the administration. And at the same time we here speeches in favor of military supremacy, of the possibility of victory in a nuclear war. This approach can scarcely be reconciled with the demands of common sense.

Does a "free press" exist? What is it: a pure abstraction or a reality which exists, the U.S. speakers claimed, only in the United States? Can a journalist disregard his

conviction, disregard what he believes in (or is accustomed to believe in)? The "roundtable" discussion on the problem of the mass media developed around these far-from-rhetorical questions and again the participants on the American side frequently adopted a moralizing tone.

The USIA representative who, it transpired, had been included among the speakers at the last minute, based his speech on accusatory passages. Americans reacted with a howl of indignation to this demarche that can in no way be reconciled with the spirit of Chautauqua. In this regard, V. Pozner, political observer of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, noted: "We have not come to Chautauqua to score propaganda points. That is too easy. That has been done before, but it led to nothing. We have come to try to understand what divides us. We are different, but that does not mean that one of us is better and one worse."

Questions of regional conflicts and the two countries' electoral systems were the subjects for other "roundtables."

The Americans present at the discussions are following the course of the discussions with great attention and are reacting vigorously to the questions that perturb them most. People want to know, want to understand for themselves, how we resemble each other, how we differ, and how we can build together a world in which we and our children can live happily.

China

Rogachev on PRC Ties, Talks

PM281545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev by IZVESTIYA own correspondent Yu. Savenkov in Beijing: "Soviet-Chinese Border Talks: A Step Forward" — date of interview not specified; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] As already reported in the press, Soviet-Chinese talks on border questions were continued in Beijing 7-21 August. The first round took place in Moscow in February. Following the conclusion of the second round in Beijing, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev, head of the Soviet Government delegation at the talks, granted an interview to *Izvestiya's* own correspondent in China, Yu. Savenkov.

Question: The second round of talks was held a year after M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, which expressed the USSR's readiness to discuss questions concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness between our countries. How would you assess Soviet-Chinese relations at the present stage?

Answer: The past year has confirmed the vitality of the ideas contained in the Vladivostok speech. Soviet-Chinese relations — and this was recently emphasized in

M.S. Gorbachev's interview with the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka* — are increasingly characterized by the gradual development of various contacts and of trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and sports ties. The essential point is that major reserves are being brought to light in all spheres.

For example, commodity turnover between our countries in value terms increased 11 times in the last 5 years. Economic cooperation is being gradually organized, and the first contracts have been signed. The sides are not restricting themselves to the use of traditional forms but are working on new and more modern ones (including industrial production sharing, barter deals, and the establishment of joint enterprises). Border ties are expanding and not just in the trade sphere. Successful field work has been done by specialists from the two countries working on the development of schemes for the comprehensive utilization of the Amur and Argun Rivers' water and energy resources. One must also mention the fact that this year the sides have to elaborate a new intergovernmental plan for cultural cooperation, this time covering the 3-year period 1988-1990. It is well known that these plans regulate ties and contacts covering a very broad range — purely cultural ones, those under the auspices of creative unions, those in the science and education sphere, and those in the field of sport.

There is a mutual desire to gain better knowledge and understanding of one another and to find something useful in each other's experience in socialist building. In this context, I would like to mention the recent visit to China by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions and the trip to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress Nationalities Committee that is currently under way. The direct exchanges between the USSR Gosplan and the PRC State Planning Commission, due to start in September, seem very promising. I am convinced that the visit by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.T. Saykin to the PRC, scheduled for October, will contribute to the expansion of ties at local authority level.

Progress in all spheres of Soviet-Chinese relations toward their total normalization is one of the most important avenues of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. We attach great importance to the forthcoming meeting of the USSR and PRC foreign ministers in New York during the UN General Assembly's 42d session. It has been agreed that the next round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will be held in Beijing in October.

The establishment of lasting goodneighborliness between the two largest socialist countries and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples will help ensure stability and security in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world. A comprehensive approach to the quest for a solution to this urgent problem was expressed a year ago in Vladivostok. By way of developing these proposals, the Soviet Union recently forwarded a new large-scale initiative. It was forwarded to a considerable extent in light of the wishes and

interests of many Asian and Pacific countries, including China. I refer to the fact that the USSR is prepared to withdraw the question of retaining 100 warheads on medium-range missiles stationed in the Asian part of the USSR, given similar actions by the U.S. side. Operational-tactical missiles will also be eliminated. This step by the Soviet Union was positively assessed in the PRC.

It is common knowledge that the PRC has been increasingly active in international affairs recently. China advocates the general reduction of military confrontation in Asia and the Pacific, supports the proposal to create nuclear-free zones in the region, and has become party to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. It is a fundamentally important fact that the USSR and the PRC — the two nuclear powers in Asia — have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Question: What is your opinion of progress at the talks and their position in Soviet-Chinese relations as a whole?

Answer: The USSR and China are now solving crucial and, to a considerable extent, similar tasks concerning the renewal of all aspects of life. The CPSU Central Committee June plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted documents of a strategic nature aimed at radical restructuring of the entire complex of national economic management. The CPC [Communist Party of China] is preparing for its 13th congress, which will have to define the main avenues of the activity of the party and the people. Both states need peaceful conditions for implementing their creative plans, and this puts on the agenda the quest for a mutually acceptable solution to existing problems, including those rooted in history. They include the problem of a Soviet-Chinese border settlement.

Our line is clear-cut and consistent — we would like to see the border between the USSR and the PRC as a zone of peace and friendship. The same desire is expressed by the Chinese side. Talks on border questions resumed in Moscow last February after a break of 9 years. It is jointly held that this is a major event in Soviet-Chinese relations. In both sides' view, a good start was made in Moscow. It was agreed that there should be no extended breaks between meetings of the delegations to get down to practical work without wasting time. During the second round in Beijing, the sides, as agreed in Moscow, embarked on the discussion of border questions along the eastern part of the Soviet-Chinese border.

The talks were held in a calm and businesslike atmosphere. According to the sides' shared opinion, they were useful for the deepening of mutual understanding with regard to further promoting the solution of border questions. Turning to specific results, the following can be singled out:

During a detailed exchange of opinions, the sides came out in favor of a rational solution to border questions along the eastern part on the basis of the relevant treaties on the present Soviet-Chinese border and in line with the principle that the demarcation runs along the middle of the main stream of navigable rivers or along the middle

of the river or its main channel in the case of nonnavigable rivers. Accord was also reached that, in keeping with continuing border talks at delegation level, the sides will set up a working group to specifically examine the line of the border throughout its eastern part.

Our approach toward the talks is: equality, reciprocal concessions, and due consideration for both sides' legitimate interests. We believe that progress in the border talks would be highly important for further progress in Soviet-Chinese relations as a whole.

PRC Head on Superpower Dialogue

LD271419 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing August 27 TASS — China favours a negotiated settlement of all disputable issues and positively evaluates the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. I sincerely wish that the two superpowers reach agreement as a result of the talks and then comply with them, said Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, chairman[title as received] of the PRC, speaking with Jacques Poos, deputy premier of the Luxembourg Government and foreign affairs minister. The Chinese leader stressed that the idea of peaceful coexistence and elimination of the threat of war has the support of all the peoples of the world.

NPC Delegates End Georgia Visit

OW260105 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0300 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] delegation has ended its 3-day visit to the Georgian SSR. At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the delegation arrived in our country about 2 weeks ago for the purpose of furthering the Soviet-Chinese parliamentary ties and studying the Soviet experience in implementing its nationalities policy. It has already visited Leningrad, the Latvian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR.

In Georgia, the Chinese NPC delegation visited the republic's capital, Tbilisi, and was received by Comrade Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

In addition, the Chinese guests visited South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast and the Abkhaz ASSR where they saw in the everyday life of the Ossetian and Abkhaz minorities how Lenin's nationalities policy is being implemented in our country.

The Chinese NPC delegation head, Yu Wen, who is a member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, pointed out in an interview with Soviet reporters that all nationalities of the Soviet Union, big or small, are developing vigorously and that their relations are fraternal ones. Yu Wen added: During our visit to Georgia, we saw many things useful to us. We will study and assimilate your rich experience in implementing Lenin's nationalities policy.

The Chinese NPC delegation will continue their visit our country. From 25 to 27 August the Chinese guests will go to the Tatar ASSR to acquaint themselves with the situation there.

Program Notes Parliament Ties

OW260053 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0600 GMT 25 Aug 87

[From the "Soviet-Chinese Cooperation History" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today we want to talk about the contacts between the parliaments of our two countries. Such contacts resumed in 1985 after a long period of suspension. [passage omitted]

In summer of this year, a delegation from the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Razumovskiy, chairman of the commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited China. In addition to Beijing, the Soviet parliamentarians visited Shanghai, Hangzhou, Shenyang, and Dalian. They came to understand the successful results achieved by the Chinese people in building a socialist society and spiritual civilization under the CPC [Communist Party of China] leadership as well as their ceaseless efforts to look for new ways to raise their work efficiency. At the same time, the Soviet guests briefed the Chinese comrades on the ongoing reform in the Soviet Union and the preparations made to greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. In discussions with Chinese parliamentary members at various levels, the Soviet delegation pointed out that the Soviets were watching China's work of intensive economic reform with great interest and wanted to use this as a starting point to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. This, the Soviet delegation said, would be included in the goodneighborly cooperative cause, which assists our two peoples in strengthening peace and security in Asia, as well as the world in general, and which accords with the basic interests of our two peoples. [passage omitted]

A delegation from the Nationalities Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress[NPC], led by Yu Wen, vice chairman [as heard] of the NPC Standing Committee, is presently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In Moscow, the Chinese guests were received by Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He briefed the Chinese parliamentarians on the work done by the Supreme Soviet in dealing with nationalities issues and stated the role of the Soviet in educating workers in the internationalist spirit. Besides Moscow, the Chinese guests visited Leningrad; Riga, capital of Latvia; and Minsk, capital of Belorussia, where they were acquainted with the local people's work of production, society, culture, and everyday life. They also held conversations with their counterparts at the Supreme Soviets of these republics. The Chinese parliamentarians were very interested in the Soviet experience in solving nationalities

issues and in building socialism. The following was stated by Chinese NPC delegation leader Yu Wen at a meeting with the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia:

[Begin recording] Now our country is proceeding with reform. The Soviet Union, too, is carrying out a reform program. We know that Minsk, in the Republic of Belorussia, has rich advanced experience in conducting reform. As we all know, in the past long struggle against fascism and imperialism and in the course of our socialist construction, we have assimilated very good experiences from the Soviet Union. Your experience in solving nationalities issues, studying theories on nationalities, and formulating policies on nationalities have been used by us as significant guidance in solving the nationalities problems in our country. We pay great attention to learning from the Soviet experience in socialist construction and in other fields and want to use such experience for our reference. This is the purpose of our delegation's visit to your country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Expansion of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries has greatly contributed to the enhancement of mutual trust and understanding and the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

TASS Reports Philippine Turmoil

Situation 'Tense' 28 Aug

LD281122 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The situation in the capital remains tense ten hours after a group of military men made an attempt at seizing the presidential palace.

Rafael Isleta, secretary of the Department of National Defence, has urged Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the rebels' leader, who with the support of about 200 servicemen, seized part of Camp Aguinaldo territory, to down arms to avoid bloodshed.

Presidential Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno called on the population to remain calm. He said the presidential palace was reliably guarded by security troops.

According to official data, twelve people were killed and several dozens wounded during armed clashes between government troops and rebels.

Judging by radio reports, mutineers managed to seize three television stations, including the government television channel, as well as the *Philippines News Agency* located in the same building.

There is information that mutineers occupied Villamor Air Force Base and Olivas base located in Pampanga Province. They cut off traffic on the main highway which links Manila with the north of Luzon Island.

It is reported that mutinies have begun in the second largest city of the Philippines, Cebu, and on Mindanao Island.

Rebel Leader Flees

LD281223 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the leader of military rebels who sought to oust Corazon Aquino's government, fled the headquarters of the national armed forces in Camp Aguinaldo in a private helicopter.

The base was attacked by troops loyal to the government, Radio Philippines reported today.

National Air Force planes bombed Camp Aguinaldo, one of the last strongholds of the rebels.

Combat planes, the radio said, were continuing attacks on the capital's television centre still held by the rebels.

Troops Regain Control

LD281613 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — The Philippine Government troops have regained control of all facilities in the capital of the country, Manila, which were seized by rebels, Philippine command spokesmen said here today. According to them, troops loyal to the government were neutralising the last pockets of resistance in Camp Aguinaldo, where the headquarters of the national armed forces is situated. Some 200 rebels who had seized a hotel near the television centre surrendered and another group left Villamor Air Force Base.

Government troops spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta said he believed that the coup attempt would be finished within the next few hours.

Mutiny 'Crushed' 29 Aug

LD290841 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT
29 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 29 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The most serious mutiny over Philippine President Corazon Aquino's 18 months in office was crushed in the morning today, 24 hours after some 800 servicemen attempted to seize power in the country.

Rafael Isleta, secretary for the National Defense Department, said here that an all-out attack by forces loyal to the government, involving warplanes and artillery, on the military Camp Aguinaldo partially occupied by putschists had succeeded and the 350 mutineers besieged in the attempted coup's main stronghold surrendered to the authorities.

The putsch leader, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, was able to escape.

Isleto said that at this time resistance to government troops was being offered only by small groups of rebels in Manila and some other parts of the country.

According to official data, 55 people were killed and another 208 wounded in yesterday's armed clashes with the putschists. The casualties include many civilians.

The international airport outside the Philippine capital, which was closed Friday following the attempted military coup, re-opened early today. The respective decision was taken by local authorities after a group of mutineers who had made their way into the Philippine Air Force Villamor base gave themselves up.

Filipinos To Probe CIA in Revolt

LD310703 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT
31 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 31 TASS — The two chambers of the Philippine Congress started a joint investigation into a possible participation of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in engineering the mutiny which had been quashed by government troops last Friday, said here Raul Manglapus, chairman of the Senate Committee on Defence and National Security.

He pointed out that the Philippine Congress had information that retired General John Singlaub who had recently visited the Philippines, and several other U.S. military officers of extreme right-wing views could have influenced Philippine officers who had participated in the putsch. The senator noted that U.S. intelligence organs have been for long circulating the idea that the country's domestic problems could be solved only militarily.

Other congressmen also expressed apprehensions concerning the CIA's subversive activities on the Philippines. Florencio Abad, member of the House of Representatives, said that there was a direct link between the abortive military coup and the growing movement in the country for dismantling the U.S. military bases. The growth of such sentiments, he noted, worries outside forces interested in preserving here U.S. military presence.

The newspaper *Manila Times* reports today that another group of congressmen numbering 14 people joined the opinion that the American-Philippine treaty on military bases should not be extended when it expires in 1991. Deputies of the Congress lower chamber representing various political parties said that the time came to resolve the question on the most optimum use of the territory, occupied now by the bases, for the country's economic development and employment of Filipinos working at U.S. military facilities.

KPRP Assesses Heng Samrin Trip

PM270926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug — The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee

Politburo described the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and Heng Samrin in Moscow on 28 July as a new milestone in the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cambodia.

The KPRP Central Committee Politburo session gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's support for the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PRK Government. This policy, which is being implemented in the interests of settling the Cambodian problem and establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia, is consonant with the ideas put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok in July 1986, it was noted at the session.

The KPRP Central Committee Politburo expressed deep gratitude to the party, government, and people of the USSR for helping the Cambodian people in the cause of building a new society.

U.S. 'Imposed' Policy on Palau

LD240956 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 24 TASS — By TASS correspondent Andrey Shitov:

The Reagan administration imposed on the people of Palau an agreement on "free association" with the USA. Formally declaring "independence" of this insular Pacific state in all areas, except for national defense, the agreement in fact perpetuates American rule and turns Palau into a Pentagon's nuclear testing range.

The joining by Palau of the American "community" completes the actual annexation by the United States of Micronesia, [word indistinct] the remaining islands already have the "free associated" status. This vast Pacific territory was put under U.S. trusteeship after the Second World War on decision of the UN. Owing to the utmost [word indistinct] the "trustee", the Micronesian islands fell into a state of complete socio-economic decline.

For a long time the United States could not secure the approval by inhabitants of Palau of the compact on "free association". Five plebiscites have been held since 1983 until this voting, inevitably resulting in the fettering pact being voted down. To secure its approval this time, Washington had early this month to stage a political farce with the "amendments" of the constitution of this insular state. In accordance with these amendments the provision on Palau's non-nuclear status was removed and it was decided that the simple majority of votes, instead of 75 per cent as before, was enough to make the results of the plebiscite valid. The results of the voting, attested by Palau's president, must be put before the U.S. Congress for approval.

A group of Palau inhabitants, regarding the new rules for holding voting unconstitutional, started a legal action, according to the AP news agency. They demanded that

the results of the plebiscite be announced invalid. In the history of the country, Palau's appeal court satisfied a similar demand on one occasion.

Near East & South Asia

U.S. Naval Buildup in Gulf Viewed

LD281227 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — By a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

The aircraft-carrier *Ranger*, escorted by eight other American naval vessels, has entered the northern part of the Arabian Sea.

This has brought the number of warships from the U.S. naval task force operating in the Gulf to 40. The ships carry about 30,000 servicemen.

It is noteworthy that, on the one hand, the Pentagon declares its intention to start paying "risk" money to its troops in the Persian Gulf, while, on the other hand, the Reagan administration stubbornly repeats that the situation in the gulf is not dangerous from the military viewpoint.

Where's logic?

The buildup of the Armed Forces costs the U.S. one million dollars a day and, according to some American sources, the figure is likely to grow to 1.5 million.

It is not surprising that a number of high-ranking officials in Washington express growing concern over the U.S. involvement in the costly and dangerous venture with no end in sight.

The U.S. is not simply increasing the number of vessels in the gulf. It is introducing qualitative changes in the force already deployed. The cruiser *William Standley* and the guided-missile frigate *Rentz* will replace the smaller cruiser *Worden* and the frigate *Crommelin*.

The U.S. is urging its NATO allies to knock together a multi-national "Western force" in the Persian Gulf. Britain and France, in addition to warships already in the region, have dispatched more.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry is studying jointly with the country's National Defence Ministry the possibility of technical cooperation with the Netherlands in sending their mine-sweepers to the Gulf.

It is believed in the diplomatic circles in Moscow that these processes are heightening the situation in the region and adding to the unpredictability of further developments.

Iran Approves Parts of UN Resolution

LD282012 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Oslo August 28 TASS — Tehran will formally announce at the United Nations next week that it cannot support the resolution of the UN Security Council urging

an immediate end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mir Mehdi said. Speaking at a press conference in the Norwegian capital, he pointed out that Iran approved only of some of the provisions of the resolution of the UN Security Council, dated July 20 this year, while the others were unacceptable to it.

Iran does not accept the resolution, Mir Mehdi said. But it does not reject it completely.

Libyan Troops Take Control of Aozou

LD281341 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Tripoli August 28 TASS — The Libyan news agency JANA reported that Libyan troops today attacked and regained control over Aozou settlement earlier seized by Ndjamen's troops.

After the failure of all attempts to settle the conflict by peaceful means, said a communique of the high command of the Libyan Armed Forces circulated by the agency, troops were ordered today to launch an offensive.

After two hours of fighting the settlement was cleared of enemy troops.

U.S. Bases Under Construction in Israel

LD301946 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT
30 Aug 87

[Text] Cairo August 30 TASS — The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has available data that a number of U.S. military bases are under construction in Israel in direct proximity to the border with Egypt, the Cairo newspaper *Sawt Al-Arab* reported today. The bases are being built in Negev Desert as well as in Beersheba and Dimona areas.

The Egyptian press has repeatedly pointed out that the militarist "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel, the alliance spearheaded against the peoples of the Middle East, acquires increasingly dangerous character.

Previously Tel Aviv already granted numerous military privileges to Washington: The right to use Israeli air and naval bases, and docks for the repair of ships, nuclear-armed submarines, in particular.

Depots have been set up on Israeli territory for the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force".

Sub-Saharan Africa

More on Visit of Mozambique's Chipande

Visits Tbilisi

PM291757 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
28 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Captain A. Ivanov report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Army General Albert Joachim Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambican minister of national defense, who is in our

country on an official visit at the invitation of Army General D.T. Yazov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Tbilisi on 26 August. Army General A.J. Chipande was met at the airport by A.N. Glurdzhidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and General Colonel K.A. Kochetov, commander of the forces of the Transcaucasus Military District.

On the same day the visitor from Mozambique visited the commander of the district's forces and the "N" guards unit, where he was familiarized with the instruction and material base, the organization of combat training, and the life and living conditions of the personnel. General Colonel K.A. Kochetov gave explanations.

Talks, Activities Reported

*PM291811 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
26 Aug 87 First Edition p 1*

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] A meeting took place 24 August between Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, and Army General A.J. Chipande, Mozambican minister of national defense. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the warm and friendly conversation.

The following took part in the conversation:

On the Soviet side Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and first USSR deputy defense minister, and Marshal A.N. Yefimov and Army General M.I. Sorokin, USSR deputy defense ministers.

On the Mozambican side G.R.G. Sengo, Mozambican ambassador to the USSR.

Army General D.T. Yazov gave dinner in honor of Army General A.J. Chipande.

Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambican national defense minister, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

Army General M.I. Sorokin, USSR deputy defense minister, and Mozambican ambassador to the USSR G.R.G. Sengo attended the wreath-laying ceremony.

On the same day the guest from Mozambique visited the Kubinka air unit, where he was familiarized with the combat equipment and life of Soviet pilots. Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Air Force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, met A.J. Chipande and gave explanations.

West Europe

Kohl's Pershing Statement Viewed

*LD291626 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A sharp discussion has begun in FRG political circles about the future of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads.

There has long been disagreement in the ranks of the Free Democrats over the fact that the Pershings — these warheads have a strike force equivalent to 2,000 of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima — have in fact become the last obstacle on the way to an agreement. The Social Democrats, taking account of the lack of accord in the government [word indistinct] have called for an extraordinary Bundestag session. A vote there should show how things stand.

The chancellor's first press conference after the holiday was somewhat unexpected. He decided to make use of this as a sort of warning strike. Kohl declared that his country is in principle ready to renounce modernization of the Pershing-1A's and to start dismantling them from 1991. These words sounded so unusual to experts on the Bonn political scene that many observers immediately regarded the statement as a sensation, as the removal of all remaining obstacles, despite the fact that the chancellor hedged his options with various reservations and preliminary conditions.

If Bonn really does sincerely intend to promote an agreement, why is such stress put upon aspects such as, first, the signing, ratification, and implementation of a Soviet-U.S. document; the solution of all monitoring questions [voprosy kontrolya] and observance of the schedule for elimination of the missiles; and then and only then, the dismantling of the Pershing-1A's? Why is there continued insistence upon excluding these missiles from the Geneva negotiations, and why is the Soviet Union called upon unilaterally to reduce its tactical nuclear weapons?

It should not be forgotten that the chancellor has constantly in mind not only the missiles but also the U.S. warheads for them, over which Bonn has absolutely no control.

There is absolutely no doubt that the chancellor's statement represents a certain step forward compared with what was being said before, even though he does indeed underline that this is for the moment his own opinion, and not the opinion of the government as a whole. This statement was made as a result of strong pressure on the part of political circles and the public, which have been coming out in opposition to the attempts by official Bonn to impede the very important agreement from being concluded. It will be possible in the very near future to elucidate the real goals and intentions of the Bonn politicians. The extraordinary Bundestag session has been set for 2 September.

UK Sheltering Nazi Criminal Gecevicius
LD272150 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT
27 Aug 87

[Text] London August 27 TASS — By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov:

British authorities continue to refuse to extradite Nazi criminal Antanas Gecevicius to the Soviet Union for trial on charges of mass murder of civilians in Lithuania and Belorussia during Nazi occupation. A spokesman for the British Home Office told a TASS correspondent on telephone that this was hampered by the fact that the USSR and Britain had not an extradition treaty for such people. Thus, she confirmed the position of the British Government on that issue, expressed by *The Daily Telegraph* yesterday.

British Charge d'Affaires in the USSR Noel Marshall was handed recently a note, informing the British side about the results of an investigation by Soviet investigating organs into the crimes of Gecevicius, who is currently living in Edinburgh, Scotland, under the name of Gecas. The Soviet Union drew attention of the British Government to international legal documents stipulating that Nazi criminals must be extradited for trial and punishment to countries where they committed crimes.

After that the British Foreign Office said that the answer would be sent to the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels. However, *The Daily Telegraph* report and the statement by the Home Office spokesman provided fresh proof that the British authorities were going to do everything possible to shelter former Nazi toadies from retribution. Britain, as is known, has also provided asylum to certain K. Zvarich and M. Sulima, who committed atrocities during the war on the territory of the Soviet Ukraine. However, London refused to extradite them to the USSR despite the demands of the Soviet public. According to a recent report in *The Times*, the British Government granted asylum to many Nazi criminals from among the traitors of the motherland — those from the Soviet Baltic republics and also Ukrainian nationalists.

Thus, official London is pursuing a consistent policy in this matter. It runs completely counter to the allied obligations of Britain itself, as well as international legal documents, including a number of U.N. resolutions.

Greece Ends State of War With Albania
LD290459 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT
28 Aug 87

[Text] Athens August 28 TASS — Greece has announced the cessation of the state of war with Albania, which was formally in effect for almost 50 years. A statement to this effect has been made today by Sotiris Kostopoulous, an official spokesman for the Greek Government. He said that this decision was taken at the cabinet meeting today. Despite the fact that diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries in 1971, Greece was nominally continuing to be in a state of war with Albania. This

situation emerged during the Second World War when Italy occupied Albania and declared war on Greece. As Kostopoulous stressed, the return to a "peaceful status" will serve towards broadening relations between the two countries. Already this year Greece and Albania signed a number of agreements on the development of cooperation in the field of trade, the economy and tourism.

Belgium Plans To Send Ships to Gulf
LD302019 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT
30 Aug 87

[Text] Brussels August 30 TASS — TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

There is mounting concern among the Belgian public and opposition political parties over plans being devised by the authorities to draw the country into the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

Karel van Miert, chairman of the Socialist (Flemish) Party, has sent a letter to Jean Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives, in a request for an urgent joint session of the foreign affairs and defence commissions to hear explanations by Leo Tindemans, minister for external relations, and Francois Xavier de Donnea, minister of national defence, about plans, which have come to light, for sending Belgian mine sweepers to the Persian Gulf area.

Pointing out that the two ministers advocate participation of the Belgian Navy in the U.S. military operation in the region, Karel van Miert emphasizes that should the government approve the plans, the country runs the risk of being drawn into the dangerous political game started by Washington.

The president of the Socialist Party states that such a decision would become a costly and heavy burden to Belgium which already experiences serious financial difficulties.

Meanwhile the *Belga News Agency* reports with reference to military sources that the command of the Belgian Navy is actively preparing for the conduct of possible mine clearing operations in the Persian Gulf and for escorting cargo vessels.

Latin America & Caribbean

Successful Operation Against Contras
LD301030 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT
30 Aug 87

[Text] Managua August 30 TASS — More than 100 C.I.A. mercenaries have been killed in the course of a successful operation by units of the Sandinist Popular Army in the Nicaraguan department Yelaya.

Defense Ministry spokesmen said the government forces dealt powerful blows to counter-revolutionary groups in the Nueva Guinea area and foiled their attempts to set up the so called southern front.

Some 60 automatic rifles, a grenade launcher and U.S.-made ammunition were captured from the rebels.

The C.I.A. over recent days has stepped up supplies of military equipment to the contras by means of planes crossing into Nicaraguan air space.

FPMR on Danger to Political Prisoners

PY281500 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] spokesmen have said in Mexico City that the Chilean dictatorship's political prisoners are living under the real

risk of being assassinated. The FPMR is sponsoring a campaign of international awareness on the serious situation of nearly 800 political prisoners that are being held in the military regime's prisons. FPMR representatives emphasized the participation of the FPMR in the escape of four of their members from a Valparaiso prison on 13 August. The FPMR spokesman also stressed that the incident proved that the operational capability of the movement is still intact.

The FPMR spokesman added that the FPMR will continue to carry on new operations as a contribution to the overthrow of Pinochet's dictatorship.

Political & Social

Government Discusses 1988 Plan, Budget

PM271308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held on 26 August to examine the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the draft USSR State Budget for 1988.

It was noted that the draft plan for general economic indicators conforms in the main with the 5-year plan targets and is aimed at implementing the strategic course elaborated by the 27th party congress for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Taking the drafts submitted as a basis, the USSR Government instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and also by the 12th 5-Year Plan targets, to continue work on the draft plan and budget for 1988. It was stressed that this work must take into account the peculiarities of the year ahead, which lie first and foremost in the fact that the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) will come into force and more than one-half of industrial output will be produced by enterprises and associations working on the basis of the principles of full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing.

However, the USSR Council of Ministers pointed out that the draft does not yet provide for the proper balance in national economic development and fails to take sufficient account of intensive factors for economic growth and the opportunities for increasing the efficiency of social production opened up by the new conditions of economic management. In this connection particular attention was drawn to the importance of ensuring proportionate development of all sectors of the national economy and regions of the country and achieving a reliably balanced economic growth.

It was noted that the draft plan for 1988 was drawn up in the light of the need to shape all its sections on the basis of the maximum utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The draft provides for the continuing preferential development of machine building and such key sectors of machine building as machine tool building, instrument making, and the electrical equipment and electronic industry. It is directed to a great extent toward the utilization of the potential of the retooling of the national economy in the context of the switch to economic methods of management. At the same time it was pointed out that there are still serious shortcomings in these matters, which affect the pace of renewal of fixed production capital and output. The task was set of sharply increasing the efficiency of the work of intersector scientific and technical complexes, many of whose progressive developments are slow to find an

application in the national economy. The demand was put forward for strict fulfillment by every ministry and department of the targets set by the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries.

Special emphasis was placed on resource-saving in the national economy as one of the main means of ensuring its balanced development. There was serious criticism of a number of ministries for the uneconomical expenditure of resources and slowness in reducing the materials-, metal-, and energy-intensiveness of output and the expenditure of labor on its production. It was pointed out that a totally unacceptable situation has arisen in the national economy, whereby, on the one hand, a shortage of material resources is felt, and on the other there are large above-norm stocks of these resources sitting at enterprises and associations. In many sectors not all the potential of the new economic machinery has been brought into play with a view to strengthening the thrift policy and increasing the efficiency of economic management. Central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed immediately to carry out concrete work with associations and enterprises so as to ensure that a radical improvement in the utilization of all types of resources is provided for in drafting the plan for 1988. During the examination of the draft plan the USSR Council of Ministers paid particular attention to questions relating to further improving output quality. It was stressed that there have been some positive developments in the national economy in connection with the introduction of state acceptance at associations and enterprises in a number of sectors. At the same time the attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers was drawn to the fact that there are still many unresolved problems in this important matter in connection with the low standard of organization of production, the poor utilization of progressive techniques, and shortcomings in work to strengthen labor and production discipline. The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the leaders of USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers to complete in the time remaining before the end of 1987 the preparatory work to ensure the widening of the operation of state acceptance in industry and its introduction in construction.

In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the preferential development of the material and technical base of the sociocultural sphere, approval was given to proposals from the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers on increasing targets to above the level envisaged in the 5-year plan for 1988 for the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, health care and cultural facilities, schools, and vocational and technical schools.

In the course of examination of the plan for the agro-industrial complex it was noted that it provides for an increase in the efficiency of work by all its sectors. At the

same time mention was made of the need for persistent, consistent implementation by every union republic and by the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] organs locally of the line of utilizing the new economic levers and incentives to strengthen and extend the food base of all regions. The USSR Gosagroprom and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed as quickly as possible to draw up and implement specific measures to radically improve in the near future the state of affairs in sectors involved in the processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural produce, to take a decisive step to overcome the state of neglect in the development of their material and technical base, and on this basis to reduce the substantial losses of food resources.

The USSR Council of Ministers, attaching paramount importance to the implementation of a strong social policy, instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Social Development, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers to organize practical work to mobilize available reserves to ensure a sharp increase, as outlined in the draft plan, in the production of consumer goods and especially services to the population and to widen their range and improve their quality. The potential of associations and enterprises must be utilized to this end irrespective of their departmental affiliation, as well as cooperative forms and individual labor activity on a broad scale.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroi, the relevant USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to make provision in the 1988 plan for the allocation for retail trade of timber and construction materials with a view to fully satisfying the population's requirements, and also to improve the quality and widen the range of such materials. Measures must be adopted to increase the volume of maintenance and construction services carried out by enterprises and organizations to the population's orders. The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers adopt resolute measures to increase the efficiency of capital investments and increase the commissioning of new capacities by reducing uncompleted construction, concentrating resources as much as possible and ensuring strict compliance with norms for the duration of construction work, and expanding the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. Noting that the necessary breakthrough has not yet been achieved in the localities in the sphere of capital construction, and especially in improving its quality, the USSR Government drew the attention of union republic Councils of Ministers to the need to increase their responsibility for the implementation of the planned program for construction, and first and foremost facilities for the material base of the sociocultural sphere.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, the USSR Gosplan, and USSR ministries and departments are instructed in the course of finalizing the draft plan in the sphere of the development of

foreign economic ties to ensure the further expansion of exports of goods, as well as the utilization of new forms of foreign economic cooperation, especially with the socialist countries.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers, in formulating the state order, which is a key section of the plan, must be guided strictly by the need for it to meet statewide interests and at the same time offer a real opportunity for associations and enterprises autonomously to plan a significant proportion of the production program on the basis of direct ties. Leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations are instructed to step up work to conclude economic contracts so as to complete this work in the 3d quarter of the current year. USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and the USSR Gosstroi are instructed to coordinate this work and monitor its fulfillment.

The attention of all economic organs centrally and locally was drawn to the need for the prompt, high quality preparation of the national economy for work in winter conditions with a view to preventing a repetition of the disruption which occurred at the beginning of 1987. In view of the fact that the intensity of the plan for next year, which is being formulated to meet the level of the 5-year plan targets, will be determined largely by this year's results, the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are set the task of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment by all associations, enterprises, and organizations of the plan targets for 1987 and socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 70th anniversary of Great October.

After the finalization of the draft plan and budget for 1988 the USSR Council of Ministers will submit them for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Taking part in the USSR Council of Ministers session were CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.I. Vorotnikov and N.N. Slyunkov and CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member N.V. Talyzin.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

West Seen Behind Riga Demonstrations

PM301723 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 87 p 4

[Journalist K. Markaryan article: "Stage-Managed From Abroad. 'Demonstrators' Egged On by Western Radio Voices Try To Reinterpret Latvia's History"]

[Text] Riga — Apparently he even felt somewhat insulted by the fact that his permit to abandon the motherland had come through so quickly. What was it

that displeased Roland Silaraups, 21, raised in Soviet Latvia and notorious for his cooperation with the so-called "Helsinki-86" groups for the defense of human rights in Latvia? The views held by this group of 10 members boil down to just one idea — Latvia's separation from the Soviet Union.

Both Roland and his associates, clearly prompted by Western ideologists, hold that Latvia was occupied by the Red Army in 1940. But they adopt a rather freestyle interpretation of historical facts. They tend to "forget" that units of Soviet troops entered Latvia under the Treaty of Mutual Assistance in the face of impending fascist aggression. Here is what Wilhelm Munters, former foreign minister of bourgeois Latvia, who participated in the elaboration and signing of the 5 October 1939 Treaty of Mutual Assistance between Latvia and the USSR, wrote on the subject in his memoirs: "The last hopes that the Western countries would support our neutrality collapsed following the breakdown of the Moscow talks between Britain, France, and the USSR. We stood alone." The fact that Red Army troops were in Latvia on instructions from its government was also announced on the radio by Karlis Ulmanis, head of the bourgeois republic, on 17 June 1940. Today's champions of "freedom" from the "Helsinki-86" Group also ignore the fact that the legitimate restoration of Soviet power in Latvia in 1940 was proclaimed as the result of a vote by the National Sejm deputies. Even Roland Silaraups was unable to deny this in the course of a conversation with me. But while admitting it, he immediately contradicted himself, as if reciting something he had learned specially by heart:

"Here I am not allowed to freely express my views, to strive for justice."

When uttering these words, the voice of the lean but robust guy developed tragical overtones. Let this groundless assumption lie on his conscience. Even though Silaraups had been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for his anti-Soviet activity (distribution and propaganda of literature hostile to our country, which is prohibited by the USSR Constitution), he was pardoned only after 1 year in prison. Since last February, when he was released, Roland has basically not worked anywhere, while previously, in his own words, he was earning quite good money at the Riga State Electrical Equipment Plant. He evidently decided that he could "earn" more by doing something else and so, a flower-laying ceremony to commemorate the dead, held out to be some kind of display of disagreement with historical facts, was organized on 14 June at the Monument of Freedom in the center of Riga.

Why at the Monument of Freedom? Simply because it was erected in 1935, during the bourgeois period in Latvia, and the monument could be used as some sort of symbol. This, incidentally, was what the organizers of the flower-laying ceremony did, taking advantage of the fact that, for a long time, even city guides did not contain any information about the monument.

The center of Riga. Here, in a small square on a high pedestal, stands a figure holding holds in its raised hands three 5-point stars symbolizing Latvia's historical parts — Kurzeme, Vidzeme, and Latgale. Lower down there are bas-reliefs depicting fighters of the 1905 revolution, their clash with a punitive detachment, and the 1919 battle between Latvian red riflemen and German occupiers and Bermond's gangs at Riga's railroad bridge. Sculpture compositions personifying labor, science, the family, and the defense of the motherland are sited along the sides of the monument. The money for the monument was collected through contributions by all and sundry, so to speak. The monument's sculptor Karlis Zale had spent some time in Petrograd and was one of the first to join in the implementation of Lenin's plan for monumental propaganda. As A. Lunacharskiy wrote in his memoirs, the monuments he created to Dobrolyubov and Garibaldi were among the best.... But no one told young people anything about the history and meaning of the monument, with the wonderful words carved in stone on it: "To the Fatherland and to Freedom." So, all kinds of whispers acquired currency: "Look, the Motherland is facing westward...." Not in the direction of the Daugava River, with which the Latvian people's life is so closely linked, but to the West....

I happened to be an eyewitness of the 14 June events. Beforehand, getting the nod from that same Roland, various radio voices started calling for that day to be marked by demonstrations. A brief explanation is in order. Profascist officers and extended-service men from Ulmanis' former army, agents, and members of the illegal "Perkonirists" fascist organization were expelled from Latvia in 1941, 8 days prior to Germany's attack on the USSR. But innocent people also suffered during that period — not only Latvians, but also Russians, Poles, and others. So did members of their families. A large proportion of these people returned to their homeland in the mid-fifties as full-fledged Soviet citizens. Members of the "Helsinki-86" Group, backed by radio voices abroad, are today trying to play on these mistakes which were tragic not just for Latvia alone but for our whole people.

So, what did happen on that day? A bicycle race was due to start at the Monument of Freedom to mark the end of the all-union bicycle sports week. The start was at 1500 hours. That was the time when those wishing to lay flowers at the monument also arrived there. A fine drizzle was falling, but the cyclists enthusiastically pedaled away, around the monument and down Lenin Street. Naturally, the square around the monument had been fenced in while the cycling event was in progress. The participants in the action decided to wait awhile. They assembled at Bastion Hill, a hillock in the neighboring city park. Speakers wearing "Helsinki-86" Group badges climbed the hill to deliver their speeches. These were pseudopatriotic speeches, but more about them later. I recall one point in time when someone in the crowd, evidently disagreeing with the speakers' views, also tried to speak. He was not allowed anywhere near the small hill in the center. People gathered around the

hill and the adjoining paths in the park for several hours. Led by Roland Silaraups and Eva Biteniyetse, dressed in national dress, they made their way toward the Monument of Freedom. Of course, no one interfered with the march. They laid flowers and sang folk songs, including songs sung by the Latvian red riflemen. Nothing reprehensible. It was only after nightfall that several young guys appeared at the monument. They made a lot of noise and started running around, thus breaching the public order. Of course, the hooligans were brought to order by militia staffers. Afterward, over the next few days, white and red carnations and roses appeared by the monument, repeating the color combination of the Latvian bourgeois flag. There were frequent scenes when someone from among the "heroes" — as they probably imagined themselves — rushed toward the monument with a flower, often plucked from the nearby flower beds. The "dare-devil" was enthusiastically applauded by bystanders who proudly looked around as if to say: Look what we can do. Nothing but bravado, I can hear people object, is it worth paying any attention to it?

What do young people themselves think of all this? I asked Ziyedonis Chevers, first secretary of the Kirovskiy Komsomol Raykom in Riga, (whose rayon covers the city center where, incidentally, the Monument of Freedom is sited), to help me find the youngsters who had taken part in the laying of flowers. This was not difficult for him to do, because he enjoys well-deserved authority among the rayon's young people. Back in the summer of last year the raykom appealed to young men and women for help to clean neglected cellars in the old city. Without being forced to, Komsomol raykom officials and their first secretary worked with the youngsters in their free time.

Dozens of premises were cleared up within a year. Work is still going on in many others. Hobby clubs, sports facilities, and young people's cafes will be located there in the future. Ziyedonis and I arrived in one of the cellars, where students, school pupils, young workers, and vocational and technical school students gather in their free time. Ziyedonis is well known there. Disputes on the most topical subjects take place there, amateur movies are shown, various groups perform, works by young painters and sculptors are exhibited, and discotheque sessions are held. In a small room, surrounded by ancient walls, we met Aygar, Ugis, Gatis, Artis, and Inesa. We decided to speak frankly, especially since three of the youngsters had been at the monument on 14 June. My new acquaintances were contemporaries of Roland Silaraups, who wrote in an open letter to the editorial offices of Latvia's republican newspapers: "We realize that you are unable and unwilling to objectively understand and assess the 'Helsinki-86' Group, but let us give freedom of appraisal on this issue to the Latvian people themselves, growing numbers of whom are today learning to draw independent conclusions without any prompters." What gives Roland such confidence? Simply the fact that so far nothing has been clearly said about the group itself in Latvia. Is it enough to only describe them as "extremists?" Be that as it may, let's let

the youngsters themselves assess the events. Aygar: I got to the monument at about 1500 hours. I knew what was going to happen there. I was told that there had been a VOA program about it.

Gatis: Some of the victims of resettlement came from our families. We came to the Monument of Freedom because it was built by the whole people, people traveled especially to Riga to bring donations for the monument.

This is how the youngsters commented on the slogans from Bastion Hill, including the following: "Young people must join our ranks"; "The sacrifice of the Latvian red riflemen was in vain"; "We only want justice and seek no retribution." Words about the "colonialization" of Latvia were also to be heard....

Ugis: Not all of those who laid flowers that day thought about the meaning of the ceremony. Many of them just came along.

Aygar: There was one point in time at Bastion Hill when a group started shouting that there was no need to wait for the bicycle race to finish, that we should go there right away. They probably wanted the radio to report later that the demonstration had been broken up by the militia. It was good, however, that the majority correctly appraised the situation. Thus the provocation failed.

This conversation took place when, so to speak, memories were still fresh. Of course, many of the events that took place in those days are now perceived differently. The problem remains, however, and it is rooted primarily in the narrow-minded interpretation of relations between nations in the republic.

But let me refresh memories. Latvia, as a result of historical development and in contrast with neighboring Lithuania and Estonia, has been populated for a long time by many representatives of different nationalities. Latvians, Russians, Poles, Germans, Jews, Belorussians, and Lithuanians lived in peace in the same street and in the same apartment block. Immigrants from Russia's outlying national districts studied at Latvian VUZ's. I am flattered by the knowledge that my famous compatriot Stepan Shaumyan studied at the polytechnical institute. He failed to receive his diploma, however, because he participated in the revolutionary movement and was expelled from Latvia. His guilt lay in his struggle for the happiness of all Russia's peoples oppressed by tsarist autocracy. It is absurd to forget the republic's international past but, unfortunately, this does happen.

What are the reasons? The youngsters themselves identify them as follows: Shortage of general culture, lack of historical knowledge among Latvians and among the Russian-speaking population, lack of knowledge of the Latvian language and at times even unwillingness to learn it. You have to agree: To grow up in one of the republics, go to school there for 10 years, and not be able to put two words together in the local language — this can cause fully justified annoyance. It is important to

able to respect the people among whom you live and their traditions. In the past these subjects were somewhat ignored, people were not too worried about them. They cannot, of course, be solved in one go. Constant attention must be given to them. Much more thorough attention is now given to all this in the republic. For example, a commission for relations between nations was recently set up under the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

"We had gotten used to thinking of international education along lines like: Let's bring Latvian and Russian classes together for an evening, and that should be enough," Ziyedonis Chevers reflects. "One single evening can produce nothing."

It is the common cause and joint labor that bring people closer together and prevent the emergence of national conceit. Often enough I have had occasion to witness various squabbles in buses or overcrowded electric trains. Someone steps on someone else's foot or pushes him. And "insults" with reference to nationality suddenly start flying. What have we come to! Believe me, these trivial occasions are largely the breeding ground for the seeds of mutual hatred. Streetcar insults tend to stick! What can be said, for example, about someone who, having just visited the famous ethnographic museum (where you can see how peasants in different Latvian oblasts lived 120 years ago), scratched the following on the wooden props of a windmill: "Beat the Russians!"

Local nationalists try to take advantage of such pitiful scribbled slogans as proof of hatred for the Russians which supposedly exists in "enslaved" Latvia. Roland Silaraups was one of the organizers of the flower laying actions. To judge by everything, he decided that this completed his accumulation of political baggage to enable him to go abroad. "I know that reliable people would meet me in the FRG," he confidently told me a few days prior to his departure.

Could his confidence have stemmed not just from reliance on his personal merit, but also from certain other facts on file: His father was a former member of the SS, and his grandfather was a policeman.

Incidentally, many members of the Helsinki group have stood criminal trial in the past. One of the group's founders for example — Raymonds Biteniyeks — was detained in 1983 while attempting to cross the state border together with his daughter Eva. She was only 15 years old at the time. But at the age of 19 she is already (do you remember?) dressed in national dress and heading a "protest demonstration!" It seems as if she likes being at the center of attention. She is not the only one, either.

Roland's example makes it clear that the group's members are pleased with the noise made about their actions on the short waves. Why not, especially since almost no one in Latvia knows about "Helsinki-86" or has only heard of it. In actual fact, the aura of secrecy disperses

like smoke in the wind once the true goals of the "champions of rights" are understood: To present themselves in a favorable light to Western provocateurs. No wonder that a press conference with Roland was organized immediately following his arrival in Vienna at the end of July.

So, who of the group's aktiv members remain at home? Yanis Barkans, tried for attempted crossing of the border in 1981, and sentenced for anti-Soviet agitation in March 1983. The group's "elder," Edmund Tsirvilis, sentenced in 1945 to 10 years for betrayal of the motherland. He was detained after he was dropped in our country as member of a paratroop sabotage group....

It seems, however, that these and other "services" create no embarrassment for those who promise them all sorts of support in the West. There is only one question to ask: How does Roland intend to defend the Latvian people's freedom, national values, and traditions from the outside?

Wilhelm Munters, politician and former foreign minister of bourgeois Latvia, made wiser with the passage of the years, claimed toward the end of his life: "I have no doubt about the correctness of the Latvian people's choice. I will make no secret of the fact that by no means everything in my native Latvia seems to be the way it should.... But I am convinced that the maintenance of my people's vitality, their growing prosperity, their peaceful life, and the guarantees needed for this have been ensured."

The press has already reported that flowers were laid at the Monument of Freedom in Riga on 23 August. This act marked the anniversary of the signing of the nonaggression pact between the USSR and Germany. Playing on people's ignorance of the actual historical situation prevailing in 1939, for almost a whole month Radio Free Europe and VOA called on the people of the Soviet Baltic to engage in anti-Soviet demonstrations. An active part in this was also played by members of the "Helsinki-86" Group. The day and time of the demonstration in Riga were also given — 23 August, at 1700 hours.

Almost 2,000 persons had gathered by the monument on the Sunday, long before the set time. Some came simply to look at what was happening, others because they had heard more than enough about it from the radio voices, and yet others — who were actually isolated individuals — tried to provoke people into a blatant anti-Soviet demonstration. Thus, at exactly 1700 hours, a group of people led by A. Silaroze gathered at the small open space around the monument. Silaroze opened with demagogical calls to strengthen friendship between Latvians and real Russians. Soon enough, however, the flowers, the bourgeois symbolism, and the chanting of "Freedom for Latvia!" testified to the true mood of this group. The emotions they fanned using theatrical methods confused some people who did not realize who was leading them. It is necessary to remind them.

Silaroze, a chorister at the Latvian Opera and Ballet Theater tried in the past for corruption of minors, seems

to enjoy being at the center of attention. In order to understand his ambition, it must be said that this year Silaroze intended to festively celebrate his 50th birthday in the theater, but the artistic council did not recognize any special services meriting Silaroze's celebration on stage. The chorister then organized his own jubilee celebration in one of Riga's palaces of culture....

Naturally, militia staffers responded to the provocations and hooliganism by the ring-leaders. Those who were particularly zealous in breaching public order were taken to internal affairs sections. But no one prevented the further laying of flowers, which went on until 1900 hours. On that day I had occasion to talk with people of different ages. On the whole they had very little knowledge of what was happening or the real character of the "Helsinki-86" Group's members. The enemies of our country and foes of socialist Latvia did and still continue to take advantage of this ignorance. To sow the seeds of discord and mistrust among peoples and to undermine the gains of socialism by any means — this is their true objective which they have been unable to conceal.

Latvia's people are convinced of this. Back in the past they mandated their National Sejm deputies to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to accept the republic as member of the Soviet Union. This request was granted by a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's two chambers on 5 August 1940.

'Doors Open' for Estonian 'Dissident'
*LD271052 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT
27 Aug 87*

["Estonia — No One Asked Him To Stay On" — TASS headline]

[Text] Tallinn August 27 TASS — TASS correspondent Alo Sepp reporting:

Did "dissident" Tijt Madisson know that he was trying to force an open door when he came to Interior Ministry authorities and noisily demanded that he be "let out" of the U.S.S.R.?

Hardly so. And all indications are that he did not expect that quite soon, August 21 to be more precise, the authorities provided him with all necessary papers and explained how he could find Moscow's Kalashny Lane, the site of the Dutch Embassy that represents the interests of Israel in the U.S.S.R. Tijt is going to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

Madisson is a rather typical figure among those who are bent on leaving the Soviet Union. He had been sentenced to 4 years of deprivation of freedom and 2 years of exile for anti-Soviet propaganda. Lacking other talents apart from that of an anti-Sovieteer, he decided after serving the term to swap the role of a "prisoner of conscience" for that of a "refusenik."

Last Sunday when a handful of people instigated by "radio voices" from abroad gathered in Tallinn to "protest against the accession of Estonia to the U.S.S.R." Tijt,

posing as a victim who was not allowed to leave the Soviet Union tried hard to evoke sympathy among those present. And this happened at the moment when he already had an exit permit in his pocket.

"It is evident that he did not expect to receive the permit to leave the country so quickly," Marko Tibar, minister of the interior of Estonia, commented on the fact in an interview to the TASS correspondent. "It seems that he decided to gain some 'political capital' by alleging that Soviet authorities would not let him out of the U.S.S.R. However, he was mistaken: no one asked him to stay on."

Well, this is correct. The doors out of the U.S.S.R. are open for all those who do not like our way of life.

Crimean Tatars Working Commission Meets
*LD280935 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0500 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] At the working commission of the representatives of Crimean Tatars:

A regular meeting of the commission consisting of worthy representatives of Crimean Tatars living in oblasts of Uzbekistan was held yesterday.

Delivering reports at the meeting were Sefershayev, chairman of the commission, member of the UZCP Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and team leader of the 30th year of Uzbekistan SSR Sovkhoz in Chinaz Rayon of Tashkent Oblast; Adamanov, deputy chairman of the commission, secretary of the republican soviet of the UZSSR trade unions, and candidate member of [word indistinct]; and Biarslanova, secretary of the commission and deputy chairman of the local industry department of the Tashkent Oblispolkom. The reports concerned their participation in the regular meeting of the state commission's working group for examining the complex of questions in the petitions of the Crimean Tatar citizens held in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The commission representatives gave reports to the working group on the process of learning about the views of the public as well as about the questions that cause excitement in Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan. They put forward concrete proposals about the above mentioned problems. These proposals were examined by the commission.

Members of the working commission examined the forthcoming work program and many other questions.

Official Comments on 'Tough' AIDS Law
*LD271045 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT
27 Aug 87*

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — "It is virtually impossible to check the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS, this veritable 'plague of

the 20th century', by medical measures alone. Legal guarantees are needed as well. And they were made available to us by the just-published law of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. 'On the Measures To Prevent Infection With the AIDS Virus,'" said professor Stanislav Borodin of the Institute of State and Law under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he recalled that the law which applied to all Soviet citizens and foreigners residing or staying in the Soviet Union, provided for the possibility of compulsory testing for AIDS in certain cases. The law also provided for criminal liability — up to 8 years of deprivation of freedom — for those who knowingly transmitted AIDS. Foreign nationals refusing to submit to an AIDS test might be deported from the Soviet Union, Prof. Borodin said.

"True, the measures ordered are rather tough, but they do not encroach on anyone's dignity or personal freedom," Prof. Borodin went on to say. "On the contrary, the new Soviet law aims for protecting the interests of the individual. The faster we help a person, regardless of his or her citizenship, to detect the level of risk in relation to AIDS, the more chances there will be that the development of the disease will be checked. In addition to that, identifying sources of enhanced risk, we are putting up a barrier in the way of the further spread of AIDS abroad."

The Soviet lawyer specially emphasized that tests would be performed only on people of whom there were grounds for assuming that they were infected with the deadly virus. Such tests are envisioned by legislation in a number of countries, say, Japan and Belgium.

Stanislav Borodin recalled that the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. had instructed the Soviet Government to take all necessary measures in the field of international cooperation in combatting AIDS.

"Our country," Prof. Borodin emphasized, "is prepared to take part in the development of drugs and vaccines and in adopting quarantine measures, if necessary. In my opinion, it is expedient right now to think of concluding an international convention on AIDS, say, similar to the convention on drug control which is already in effect. Soviet lawyers will support all the initiatives which make it possible to pool efforts in the face of the common threat."

Foreign Students To Have AIDS Test

AU271353 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 27 (AFP) — The Soviet Government has warned embassies here that foreigners arriving in the Soviet Union to continue their education or to do research must be free of the AIDS virus or would be returned home.

The warning was made in a circular sent on August 5 by the Soviet Higher Education Ministry, which also said that the students would have to bring a certificate showing they were AIDS free and undergo an AIDS test on arrival.

A copy of the circular outlining measures to be applied to foreign students concerning the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and the Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), was made available to *Agence France-Presse* on Thursday.

Carrying the virus or suffering AIDS, the circular said, has been added to the "list of absolute medical contraindications for the entry of foreign citizens into higher and specialised secondary educational institutions" in the Soviet Union.

"In this connection there must be an indication of the absence of this infection in the medical certificates showing the condition of health of foreign citizens who are sent for a full course of instruction" at such institutions" as well as for postgraduate and research work, the circular said.

"We also notify you that on arrival in the USSR all foreign citizens coming for instruction will undergo a general medical examination (clinical) including testing for AIDS," the circular said.

"In the event of its being established that the HIV virus or the infection AIDS is present they will return forthwith to their own country."

Western diplomats here said on Thursday that they were seeking clarification on implementation of the regulation.

More than 100 Soviet citizens and foreigners have been found to be carriers of the AIDS virus in tests carried out on a million people, the Soviet trade union daily *Trud* reported on Thursday.

This month, the Soviet authorities have launched a series of measures to control the spread of AIDS, but no major media campaign informing the general public about the disease had been made as in Western countries.

There are no television advertisements for condoms, recognized elsewhere as an important safeguard against AIDS transmission.

Further measures concerning visitors from "high risk countries" and Soviet citizens who have worked abroad or with foreigners are to be announced by the Health Ministry "shortly," according to *Trud*.

On Tuesday, the Soviet Presidium decreed that AIDS carriers who knowingly contaminate others would face up to eight years in prison.

The most recent tests, usually carried out on donated blood, showed that 102 people, including 80 foreigners, had AIDS, *Trud* said. Tests had also been carried out on "high risk" populations, such as 10,000 inhabitants of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan.

Western observers here said that this measure, aimed primarily at drug users, would have little effect since most Central Asians smoked rather than injected their drugs.

Homosexuals, regarded as a "high risk" group by international health authorities, are in an ambiguous position in the Soviet Union, since homosexuality is illegal, the observers said.

In February, the Soviet authorities called for an increase in the production of disposable syringes and needles, but Western doctors who have recently visited Moscow hospitals say reusable needles were the only ones available.

AIDS is transmitted by body fluids, generally during sex or in transfusions of contaminated blood and by the use of infected needles.

The AIDS virus exists in the Soviet Union, Soviet newspapers often say, "because of sexual contact with foreigners."

Soviet citizens who refuse to take tests could be forced to do so by police, and foreigners expelled, the authorities have said.

The latest official figures showed that the number of AIDS victims in the Soviet Union had risen from 13, including 12 foreigners, on January 1 to 130, including 111 foreigners, on August 19.

Western experts say that Soviet AIDS figures, which vary according to the agency that issues them, most probably fall short of the extent of the disease among a population of some 280 million.

Tolkunov Departs for IPU Meeting

LD290836 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS — Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR and of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today left Moscow for Geneva where he will attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union's working group.

Economic

Aganbegyan Interviewed on Reform

LD291858 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Report on interview with Academician Abel Aganbegyan by Finnish Broadcasting Company correspondent Martti Hosia in Moscow; Aganbegyan in Russian, fading into Finnish translation; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The planned price reform in the Soviet Union will be broadly discussed among the people. In an interview with the Finnish Broadcasting Company, the father of Soviet economic reform, Academician Abel Aganbegyan, says that reform will not be carried out unless citizens approve. Following price reform, unprofitable enterprises in the Soviet Union will begin closing down. Martti Hosia:

[Hosia] The father of economic reform in the Soviet Union, Academician Abel Aganbegyan, (?alarmed) readers of *Izvestiya* at the beginning of the week with an interview in

which he said that thousands of Soviet enterprises are ripe for bankruptcy. Several hundred of them should be closed in the very near future. Later in the week, however, the academician's ideas were toned down.

[Aganbegyan] As for the timetable for closing down the enterprises, Aganbegyan chuckles that at least not so as to close Krasnyy Proletariy next January, then Magnitogorsk, then ZIL, and so on. Closing down enterprises on a large scale can only begin in 1990, after the price reform. When prices are raised, many currently unprofitable enterprises may become profitable after all. [Hosia] Aganbegyan's example is the Soviet coal industry, which at present due to low prices is unprofitable. Aganbegyan also freely admits that many comrades, the majority, I think, believe that closures are an exceptional measure. Although he thinks that closure is a sensible means, it may turn out that only a few, at most a few dozen, are closed. Regarding the other question that worries the reformers, the tens of ministries that guide the economy, Academician Aganbegyan is more hopeful.

[Aganbegyan] As is known, in the reform of agricultural administration, all ministries in that field were liquidated; then the forestry industry ministries were merged, and so on.

[Hosia] The academician's catalogue of examples is a long one. This merging of ministries will continue but there will be pruning within the ministries as well. When the administration is streamlined, the ministries' staff will have been reduced, Aganbegyan estimates, by 30 to 50 percent.

Perestroika, therefore, is not to the liking of all officials, but critical voices can even be heard among quite ordinary Muscovites. There is talk of closing companies and increasing prices, but living standards, they complain, have hardly increased at all. Aganbegyan disagrees. Living standards are rising appreciably though more slowly than they should, and more slowly than had been hoped. During the perestroika years production of foodstuffs has increased and more dwellings are being built than before; health care is to be improved. In Moscow, however, the changes cannot be clearly discerned because the capital has been better cared for than the rest of the country. On the other hand, for example in Kazakhstan, the Urals, and Siberia, the difference from before is striking.

The coming price increases Aganbegyan also turns to advantage. It is a question of social justice, because cheap meat, milk, and bread have been most exploited by big consumers of them. Aganbegyan also promises that the reforms will be discussed democratically; new prices will be announced months in advance and there will be broad discussion of them. Aganbegyan also says that if the people do not approve of a reform, it will not be carried out.

Agricultural

Media Report Developments for 27-28 Aug

LD290424 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the

USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 27-28 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item. 27 August

Farms of the Mari non-Chernozem area are threshing grain crops on the second half of the sown area. All the spring crops have already ripened, and the periods for autumn plowing and autumn sowing are approaching. The laying - in of feed continues. (0204)

Belgorod farmers began mass harvesting of groat crops today. In the oblast millet and buckwheat occupy 60,000 hectares. (0800)

Threshing of early grain crops was completed on all of the sown area, coming to about 700,000 hectares, in Belgorod Oblast today. (1100)

Ternopol Oblast land cultivators have overfulfilled the annual plan for the sale of grain to the state, having delivered 500,000 metric tons of grain. (1400)

The first quarter million metric tons of grain from the new harvest has arrived at grain receiving enterprises in the Omsk Irtysh area. In addition to rye, the elevators are receiving oats, barley, and other grain crops. One hundred and twenty thousand metric tons of the main food crops, wheat, have already been produced in Omsk Oblast. (2300) 28 August

As of this morning, grain has been threshed in Pavlodar Kray in Kazakhstan on an area of 500,000 hectares, although frequent rainfalls have slowed the pace of harvesting. Farms in North Osetiya have started harvesting corn. Collective and state farms have started sowing winter crops in the Mari non-Chernozem zone; they have completed sowing on two-thirds of the allocated area. (0200)

The agricultural workers of Kazakhstan are harvesting grain on the 11th million hectare. The threshing of barley and wheat is proceeding quickly. (0204)

Altay farms have harvested half the area under grains. Due to rain, the gap between reaping and threshing has now reached 1 million hectares. Of the grains reaching elevator 73 per cent are strong, valuable, and hard wheat. (0801)

Zhitomir Oblast farmers conducted grain harvesting in a well-organized fashion; 300,000 metric tons of grain have been placed in storage, 60,000 metric tons more than planned. Oblast farms have provided themselves with seeds and forage and are continuing grain sales to the state. (1100) Harvesting is drawing to a close on the feed crop seed plantations in Checheno-Ingushetia. Despite the difficult weather conditions, a high yield has been obtained, ensuring overfulfilment of the plans. The farms of the Checheno-Ingush ASSR are the main suppliers of alfalfa seeds for the feed plantations in the RSFSR which receive almost half their seeds from the ASSR's fields. This year it was planned to

produce 2,200 metric tons of seeds, but people in the ASSR already are confident that by the end of the year some 3,000 metric tons will reach the storehouses. (1200)

Scientific

Launch of Cosmos-1873 Announced

LD281230 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1210 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (TASS) — Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1873, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 88.8 minutes; apogee — 274 km; perigee - 186 km; orbital inclination 64.8 degrees.

The Cosmos-1873 satellite's flight program is analogous to that of Cosmos-1871.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting to earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

Progress on 'Mir' Complex Updated

LD281321 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov in the past week performed scheduled geophysical and astrophysical studies and maintenance work on some of the "Mir" orbital platform's on-board systems.

They conducted a series of experiments involving the glazar ultra-violet telescope. On August 26 it was trained on ultra-violet radiation sources in the constellations Andromeda and Piscis Austrinis. The objects of study today are areas near Alpha Pavo and Alpha Ediranus. "Mir" is continuing to supply data about the supernova in the large magellanic cloud as well. The star was yesterday observed simultaneously by the international observatory Rentgen and Glazar.

Tomorrow Romenenko and Aleksandrov will have a day of rest.

According to the results of medical checks, both cosmonauts are feeling well. The crew's commander has a pulse rate of 64 heartbeats and the flight engineer 62 heartbeats per minute. Their arterial blood pressure respectively is 115x70 and 110x70 millimeters of the mercury column.

'Mir' Evacuation Rehearsed

*LD310855 Moscow World Service in English
0700 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] The Soviet cosmonauts are conducting today an unusual experiment, they will rehearse an urgent evacuation of the "Mir" station. Yuriy Romanenko

and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are to put on their space suits quickly, go over to the "Soyuz" transport ship linked with the station and prepare it for flight. Such training exercises are provided by the flight program; they help the cosmonauts to act quickly and be ready to take safety measures in the event of an unforeseen situation.